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Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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28 April 1986

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BOTSWANA, ZIMBABWE TO INCREASE COOPERATION

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] GABORONE: Botswana and Zimbabwe have re-affirmed their determination to continue to promote and explore new areas for economic, scientific cultural and technical co-operation between their two peoples.

This is contained in a joint communique of the Botswana/Zimbabwe Joint Commission of Co-operation following its meeting here at the weekend.

The communique states that the unstable southern African political situation, in particular, the South African destabilisation policy was viewed as adversely affecting the economies of the two friendly states.

In spite of these problems, it adds, the two delegations were satisfied with the progress made by the commission since its first meeting in October, 1984, in Harare, Zimbabwe.

"Most note-worthy was the increased volume of trade between the two countries and co-operation in solving common problems pertaining to agriculture, especially the control of foot and mouth disease," it stated.

The Zimbabwe/Botswana delegations were led by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr O.M. Munyaradzi from Zimbabwe and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako representing Botswana.

The two Ministers are also

co-chairmen for the commission for their two sides.

The commission explored further possibilities of expanding and diversifying trade between the two countries. According to the communique, the commission also agreed that the draft Trade Agreement between the two countries should intensify their efforts to explore the scope of possible industrial co-operation and identify feasible projects by the end of 1986.

To this end the commission directed that the Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe and the Botswana Development Corporation should meet to consider possible ways of achieving this objective and report to the next meeting of the commission.

The commission also reviewed and agreed to further co-operation in the fields of transport and communications, education, youth, sports and culture, health, natural resources and tourism.

The communique further points out that the discussions were conducted in an atmosphere of cordial and mutual understanding, reflecting the spirit of the fraternal relations existing between the two countries.

The third meeting of the Commission would be held in Harare during the first half of 1987.

ANGOLA

UNITA'S PROSPECTS, TIES WITH ZAMBIA ANALYZED

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 17 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Important changes may occur in Angola due to the strategies of the superpowers and the fact of the United States intervening in a more direct manner in the internal conflict that pits UNITA against the MPLA. "As UNITA completes 20 years of existence, the sophisticated 'Redeye' and 'Tow' missiles are arriving in Jamba, joining the 'Milan' missiles and the famous G-5 cannon with a 40-km firing range and an onboard computer to select the trajectories," said a diplomatic source in Lisbon.

"The theater of war in Angola is changing and the MiG-25's, MI-class helicopters and penultimate-generation Soviet tanks are becoming more vulnerable," he added.

"While the Geneva meetings between American and Soviets have not produced anything, the fact is that the many years of internal conflict have caused an obvious erosion of the Luanda regime, which in the meantime has paid Cuba more than \$2 billion for the presence of its troops, not counting the Soviet military supplies," said the same source.

"To pay for those supplies, Luanda allocates a quota of 15 percent of its oil sales, an amount that is insufficient inasmuch as, at a meeting in Moscow last February, the Soviets reminded the Angolan delegation of the need to increase that amount," he added.

In the opinion of a military attache closely associated with African problems, "the attacks by UNITA on Andrada, in the far northeast part of Angola; Brito Godins, in the center of Malange and a few kilometers from the provincial capital; Camabatela, in the center of Uige; and Noqui, in the far northern part of the country near the oil fields, are indicators of what is going to happen soon."

Retreat of the MPLA

Having reinforced their lines of penetration to the north begun 3 years ago, Savimbi's soldiers have consolidated their presence in Malange, Lunda, North Cuanza and Uige.

At the same time, through popular mobilization they have succeeded in establishing half a dozen large bases north of the Cuanza River, occupying areas of the second and third largest ethnic groups in the country: the Quimbundos and the Bacongós.

"The battle of Mavinga resulted only in a greater definition of what is strategically at stake and that means that at the moment the MPLA does not penetrate into the reserved zone and UNITA will remain some distance from Luanda in terms of open warfare," declared the same military attache. "UNITA will certainly intensify the struggle close to Luanda and actions may even occur inside the Angolan capital," he added.

"There are still several tens of thousands of government soldiers in Luanda, specifically in Viana, where the bulk of the Cuban forces and the most sophisticated equipment, including the air force, are located. However, of the existing 100 Soviet and French helicopters, only about half are operational.

"The MPLA is going to continue to fight on the banks of the Lungue-Bungo, where heavy fighting that has already resulted in the downing of some MiG's and several government helicopters has been going on for 2 months; it is going to fight in the Cazombo; and it is going to persist in reinforcing the Menongue area," said a Portuguese military observer.

"With the introduction of the 'Redeye' missiles, a more sophisticated SAM-7-type missile, UNITA compels the MPLA to be more circumspect in the use of its air force and places the country's civil aviation fleet, comprised of Boeings, Friendships, Antonov's, and other smaller planes, under a state of siege," said the same observer.

UNITA Controls Land Borders

Almost all of the domestic transportation of food, medicine and personnel in Angola is done by air in view of the lack of security of all the major land routes, the inoperational status of the trains, as well as the almost complete deterioration of paved roads.

In 1974, Angola had about 9,000 kms of paved roads and various other thousands of secondary gravel roads.

Another important action by UNITA has been that of controlling the land borders with Zambia and Zaire, a fact that has created problems in Lusaka, where the debate has even reached the local parliament.

Zambian deputies have disputed the action of the police and the army for not having control over the border with Angola, where UNITA conducts customs services, stamps documents, and maintains contacts with the local Zambian population.

On the other hand, UNITA accuses Zambia of wanting to take advantage of the current war situation to illegally occupy parts of Angolan territory, an issue

that last January led the chief of staff of the Zambian Armed Forces to travel to border towns, where he voiced accusations against UNITA. Zambia, which has a history of some cooperation with Savimbi's movement despite various contradictions, has always viewed UNITA's activity with some reservation, due especially to the geographic region which this movement occupies.

UNITA-Zambian Connections

At the time of its creation, UNITA had many members living in Zambia, and Kuanda demanded of Savimbi that no Zambian by naturalization or descent participate in UNITA.

Other issues have always been open problems, such as the name UNITA, which is confused with the Zambian party in power, the UNIP; also the problem of UNITA's motto, which is "Kwacha" (Awake), the same as the name of the Zambian national currency.

The border with Zaire has more precise limits, because of the contours of the large rivers as well as because of the presence of the Diamang mining company which, behaving like a state within a state during the colonial era, secured control of the present North Lunda and South Lunda region.

One of Luanda's charges is that UNITA has bases in southern Zaire, a fact that reportedly enables it to attack the regions in northern Angola. This charge is denied by Kinshasa and even by Savimbi, who says that he does not need those "facilities" to intensify his war.

A Portuguese politician associated with African problems emphasized: "With the American commitment, the declines of the dollar and the price of oil, the exhaustion of the Cuban expeditionary forces, and the increased internal erosion, the Angolan authorities find it difficult to maintain a certain modus vivendi in the country.

"The Luanda government has not been able to respond to UNITA's diplomatic thrusts and when it does so, it is always a posteriori," he added.

"That is what happened with Trade Minister Ismael Martins' visit to Washington during Savimbi's visit, where he failed to convince either the officials or the businessmen," said the Portuguese politician, who also referred to "other similar actions that were repeated in Europe, but without success."

Bad Times for Luanda

"Times are bad for Luanda but the government has not yet completely exhausted its cards, inasmuch as it still has the unconditional support of Cuba and the USSR and their arsenals," said a Western diplomat in Lisbon.

"For the Soviets, it is a matter of honor, because they have never emerged defeated from any of their interventions. Their prestige cannot be shaken in an Africa where they wish to continue," he added.

"We shall see if Moscow will know how to negotiate for the future," he continued, "maintaining part of its privileges and safeguarding the economic interests. The problem is even more complicated for Cuba, which receives \$600 a month for each soldier in Angola which multiplied by 40,000 is a lot of money. "One should not forget the repercussions which the return of those soldiers are going to have on the social fabric of the country," he stressed.

"Besides the great labor manpower, an economic aspect of the return of the Cubans is the trade flow established between the two countries, after 10 years, emphasizing the importance of air transportation," declared an economic analyst associated with international institutions.

"While Moscow and Havana do not have the same objectives or even the same strategy for Angola, Savimbi knows that he is really the most important element with a view to attaining the new times for his country, whatever might be the foreign strategies of both his enemies and his friends or their traditional supporters," said a diplomat who has contacts with the sides involved in the conflict.

8711/12795

CSO: 3442/165

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS--According to an exclusive report provided to SEMANARIO by the director of the AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL bulletin, Xavier de Figueiredo, Angola is prepared to permit the settlement of Portuguese in its territory, specifically in the agricultural sector, while on the other hand, it is preparing to curtail some of the special privileges heretofore granted to resident technical assistants. Minister of State Van Dunem, who is the principal promoter of the settlement plan, allowed two procedures capable of leading more Portuguese to settle in Angola: systematized technical assistance and officialized emigration. As for the curtailment of special privileges, among other things the new regulation would drastically restrict the transfer of money. Thus, the resident technical assistants who now transfer \$1,000 per month would be able to transfer only \$1,600 per year. The Portuguese authorities have already alerted the Angolan authorities to the fact that such a measure can lead many of the present technical assistants to leave the territory. [Text] [Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese 15 Mar 86 p 64] 8711/12795

CSO: 3442/165

DJIBOUTI

REFUGEE CAMP ESTABLISHED; STATISTICS PROVIDED

Djibouti LA NATION in French 30 Jan 86 p 12

[Text] In past weeks a little more than 7500 evacuees fleeing the tragic events in Aden have arrived in the port of Djibouti. About 5000 of them, French, Chinese, British, and Soviet, have apparently returned to their country of origin. Others, around 1000 persons, mostly Indians and Pakistanis, will remain in Djibouti in order to return to Aden and resume their work as soon as the situation permits. On the other hand, Thais working previously for Bras-Oil told us they had been there temporarily, and added that they were returning permanently to Thailand.

On its 24,000 square kilometers, Djibouti has already accommodated about 18,000 refugees from conflicts in the region and the drought, and has once again shown it is a land of asylum by opening its port and its facilities, without limit, to a wave of refugees from 60 countries fleeing the battles in South-Yemen.

Nearly 7,000 refugees originating from 5 continents, arrived in 1 week at the port of Djibouti, transforming it and the capital into a suddenly overpopulated buzzing hive.

Nearly 5000 have already left for their own country. Mr Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the chief of state, declared "Without counting those who are arriving and who will still arrive, at this moment there remain 1,641 to house," adding that one must "facilitate their accommodation, their transit and their transshipment."

Last Saturday president Goulet went personally to oversee the installation of an emergency transit camp near the Dorable beach, on the shores of the Indian Ocean and about 15 kilometers from Djibouti, an arid scene of sand dunes, scattered rocks, and a few large thorn-bushes.

A Massive Arrival

On Saturday Djibouti authorities, putting into operation a specialized interministerial force helped by about 50 men of the National Security Force, (FNS) were beginning the emergency construction of a tent camp and its sanitary services to shelter all those for whom no one was yet able to assume responsibility.

There are more than 600 of them, and soon perhaps more than 1,000, for the most part natives of Asia-Indians, Pakistanis, Philippines, Chinese and Sri Lankans, who that very night were to find a bed, a roof, food, water (rare here) and health and social assistance.

The Djibouti Red Crescent, presided over by Mme Aicha Bogorah, wife of the chief of state, and the Office of Assistance to Refugees and Disaster Victims (ONARS)--an institution which the Djibouti tradition of providing asylum has rendered necessary and active--supported by the specialized agencies of the United Nations (HCR and UNDP) were called into service to follow up on this operation.

Nobody is sleeping and nobody should sleep on public highways, affirmed Mr Youssouf Ali Chiridon, minister of interior, who had come to the place, himself, to oversee the work, and who referred to "the enormous confusion" created here by the massive arrival of the refugees.

For the time being these homeless persons, totally without resources after having left South-Yemen hastily without baggage, have found refuge (see our photo) in the mosques of the capital, in small modestly-priced hotels, in sheds, and with Djibouti families. They are not so much refugees as disaster victims, not called on to live here. The government, moreover, has declared its readiness to help them leave. The great fear is that the opening of this emergency camp would be given too much publicity and would attract an even bigger wave of "disaster victims", trusting in the capacity of the country and of the United Nations to provide them board and lodging.

9772/9738

CSO: 3419/229

ETHIOPIA

DROUGHT, FAMINE WORSEN IN WOLLO PROVINCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Mar 86 p 8

[Text]

DROUGHT and famine have worsened again in recent months in northern Ethiopia's Wollo Province, and massive international aid is enough to feed only a quarter of the population.

In the Wag, Dehana and Sekota districts in the north of the province, more than half of the 440,000 inhabitants are affected by drought, and around a quarter have virtually no access to food, water or medical care.

The annual "small rains", expected since January, have failed to appear for the fourth year running, and the drought has never been worse, said Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) official at Sekota, a mountain town which in normal times has 6,000 inhabitants.

Today there are more than 20,000, come on foot from 100 kilometres (65 miles) around in the hope of finding aid.

In a fantastic lunar-type landscape of mountains and canyons more than 4,000 metres (12,000 feet) high or deep, only grey sand and naked rocks are left, with here and there groups of cactus and the trunks of dried-up trees.

There is no sign of human or

animal life in an area which is also a battleground for troops of the Ethiopian government and opposition guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front.

Sekota was only recaptured by the government last June, after being in TPLF hands for several years.

Food convoys take weeks to get here from the coast, and for the last 100 kilometres of mountain track are escorted by more than 500 government troops. The small stony airstrip, to which a small twin-engined aircraft of world vision brought a team from the U.S. Aid for Africa Organisation together with this correspondent, is not good enough for heavy transports.

Because of the urgency of the situation the ICRC has just resumed operations of low-level dropping of food, using a C-130 Hercules provided by Belgium, flying at 10 metres (30 feet) above ground.

The practice requires great daring and is very costly. An RRC official said that 80 tonnes of food out of 300 delivered last September were lost in the surrounding ravines.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1496

GHANA

GOVERNMENT ORDERS CORPORATION TO PRODUCE, PURCHASE MORE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Mar 86 pp 1, 4/5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu: "National Economic Saboteurs Will Not Be Tolerated -- Acquah"]

[Text] Dr Francis Acquah, Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, has made it clear that the government will not tolerate any attempt to sabotage the national economy or any imbalances in the agro-based industrial sector.

He has therefore directed the management of Lever Brothers (Ghana) Limited to step up production with its present stock of inputs, including caustic soda and increase the volume of its palm oil purchases.

The Secretary gave the directive at a meeting at his ministry in Accra yesterday between representatives of Lever Brothers (LB), Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industries, Science and Technology (MIST), to help find a solution to the alarming glut of palm oil which is not being lifted, particularly by Lever Brothers, which until last month had monopoly in palm oil purchases from the State Oil Palm Plantations.

At the meeting, it became clear that when this oil palm glut problem was foreseen, the ministry held several discussions with Lever Brothers to find a solution to it.

But according to the Secretary, Lever Brothers only turned round the demand the allocation of an extra 200,000 dollars import licence while needed imported raw materials ordered under its 1.2 million dollar import licence allocation had not yet arrived for utilisation.

Dr Acquah, who was sad and tense said despite the directive to Lever Brothers to use raw materials at hand or buy locally from UAC while awaiting the arrival of the ordered materials, and despite assurances from the Ministry to it in the allocations of more caustic soda and the expectation that its demand would have been met by the time its stock was depleted. Lever Brothers refused to increase production.

Rather it maintained that the problem could only be solved with the provision of the 200,000 dollars import licence.

And now the problem has got to a point that oil palm fruits are getting rotten in the producing areas, oil cannot be evacuated from the oil mills and according to the Ministry of Agriculture representatives at the meeting, a letter has been received from the Benso Oil Mills warning that if a solution was not found, workers would have to be laid off.

Dr Acquah therefore directed that Lever Brothers should increase both production and its palm oil purchases.

He emphasised that increased production is the thrust of the Economic Recovery Programme and said the government would ensure that all industrial imbalances are resolved.

Dr Acquah noted that Lever Brothers could have approached its principals. Unilever for the 200,000 dollars to solve the problems of palm oil glut if the company sincerely wanted to help the Ghanaian economy and added that by its action, Lever Brothers has not been fair to farmers.

He disclosed that the Ministry would look into the importation of liquid caustic soda by Lever Brothers and instead work out a programme for the importation of only solid other than caustic soda to help Lever Brothers step up production.

He further hinted that one million dollars worth of caustic soda from Bulgaria is on the high seas and will soon arrive in the country.

Replying, the representatives of Lever Brothers indicated his company's preparedness to support oil palm producers.

Mr A. E. Quayson, Factory Manager, said in order to arrest the situation, Lever Brothers has increased the tonnage of palm oil it lifts and that within the past four weeks, the factory has been running three shifts for the production of key and guardian soaps. This he indicated was their maximum level of production.

Mr Quayson said the problem is mainly due to the over-yielding of palm fruits which is more than expected.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1470

GHANA

SHEANUT PRODUCTION FIGURES, CURRENCY EARNINGS

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Ghana has earned 1.4 billion cedis in foreign exchange through the sale of 34,000 tonnes of sheanut to foreign countries.

This was announced by the deputy chief executive (Operations) of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), Flt-Lt Joe Atiemo, during a meeting with the Agogohene, Nana Akuoko Sarpong and his elders at Agogo after a three-day fact-finding tour.

He said the COCOBOD had so far purchased 40,000 tonnes of sheanut this season as against 25,000 tonnes purchased in 1984-85 season.

Flt. Lt. Atiemo described this yield as a "remarkable improvement in the sheanut industry."

The COCOBOD, he said, was harnessing its resources to promote the sheanut industry as a potential foreign exchange earner for Ghana, and announced that plans were afoot to process most of the sheanut locally for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, animal feed and edible oil.

The deputy chief executive announced that large concentrations of shea trees have been discovered in the western parts of Ashanti Region and parts of the Afram Plains.

Some of the identified areas were Ejura, Amantin Famasou, Abotan, Awuraso, Dukusen, Ejiam, and Abene, he said adding that if these area were properly organized, they could produce over 20,000 tonnes of sheanut annually.

Nana Akuoko Sarpong said, it would now be an offence for anybody to fell shea trees for charcoal or firewood.

/12851
CSO: 3400/1470

GHANA

WORK BEGINS ON HIGHWAY PROJECT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Mar 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text] Work started on Monday on phase three of the Motorway Project and it is expected to be completed by next September.

Together with phase two, covering a total of more than 13.5 kilometres, the two phases are a continuation of the Accra-Tema Motorway from the Tetteh Quarshie Circle to the Kaneshie-Mallam Road.

The two phases costing about 80 million cedis, form part of the road and drainage component of the World Bank-sponsored Accra District Rehabilitation Project.

Other road projects include the 6.3 kilometre Nsawam road (from the Kwame Nkrumah Circle to Achimota Village), Ring Road West (from Obetsebi Lamptey Circle to Kwame Nkrumah Circle), 1.8 kilometres and the Ring Road Central (from Kwame Nkrumah Circle to Redemption Circle) covering 2.8 kilometres. All the five projects are to be carried out in about 26 months.

These were disclosed to the Secretary for Roads and Highways, Mr E. O. Donkor on Monday when he inspected the roads and the project site of Wayss and Freytag, a West German construction firm undertaking the projects.

At the Overhead Bridge where there is going to be an interchange at the junction of the road and the Accra-Nsawam road, the Project Manager of Wayss and Freytag, Mr Wilhelm Heilmeyer, showed the Secretary the plan of the project outlay for study.

Mr Donkor, accompanied by Col (rtd) W. A. Thompson, Greater Accra Regional Secretary and other officials of the Ministry of Roads and Highways also inspected progress of work on the Kaneshie-Mallam road being undertaken by Construction Pioneers (CP), another West German construction firm.

During the tour, the Secretary was told that the hold-up on the progress of work on the eight-kilometre road is due to problems relating to electricity and water service lines which are on or near the road.

According to Mr Billy Donkor, Resident Engineer of the Ghana Highway Authority, overhead high tension electric power lines have to be buried underground while water pipelines under the road must be put in order before the road is covered and sealed with asphalt.

He said if by next November all electricity powerlines between Kaneshie First Light and Odorkor now buried underground are energised, one side of that area of the road would be covered with asphalt.

Mr Benard Ploetner, Managing Director of CP, gave the assurance that what had been done so far was sound in engineering though this cannot be easily appreciated by the layman, and added that immediately the asphaltting starts, the progress of work can be easily seen.

The Project Manager, Mr G. J. D. Goudberg, on his part, noted that "we have been doing our best and we will continue this way."

Col Thompson called for cooperation among CP, the Electricity Corporation of Ghana (ECG) and the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) for the project to be completed on time.

/12851

CSO: 3400/1470

KENYA

COTU ELECTIONS ORDERED BY OCTOBER

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

[Text] The Government has directed that elections for the giant Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) must be held before the end of October while those for trade unions affiliated to it must be completed by the end of September this year.

Any registered trade union failing to comply with the directive within the timetable will have its licence suspended or cancelled under the Trade Unions Act.

In a circular letter to trade unions in the country, a senior deputy registrar of trade unions, Mr. J. K. Muchae, said it had been decided that branch elections of all trade unions must be held before the end of July, 1986 and national union elections by September 30.

The circular advised trade unions to start organising their elections which must be supervised by officials from the Ministry of Labour to ensure that all the election meetings are validly convened and constituted.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1491

KENYA

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS SCRUTINIZED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Mar 86 p 5

[Excerpt] Non-indigenous Kenyans applying for passports must produce their parents' and grandparents' birth certificates, a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr Justus ole Tipis, said.

Those applicants, he said, were required to produce the certificates to prove they were citizens.

Mr Tipis was answering a question from the Member for Mombasa North, Mr Abdallah Mwaruwa, who wanted to know why local Arabs in Mombasa were required to produce their birth certificates of their parents and grandparents.

Mr Tipis said the Government had to thoroughly screen and scrutinise such applications from immigrant communities to ensure that only those who were genuine citizens received passports. He said problems arise in such areas as the North Eastern region where Somalis are common to both Kenya and Somalia. But with thorough scrutiny, the issue of passports and identity cards is done for citizens.

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CSO: 3400/1491

LIBERIA

SUPREME COURT HALTS COALITION RALLY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Mar 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by G. Kparcon Nardoh]

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court of Liberia yesterday granted a request by the Ministry of Justice to prohibit the "Grand Coalition" of three opposition parties from holding its planned "Mass Political Rally" scheduled for this afternoon. A writ of prohibition issued by the high court notified its Marshall, Brig. Gen Jehu T. Stryker, to "restrain, prohibit, and prevent" the coalition from holding the rally.

Accordingly, the coalition's chairman, Mr William Gabriel Kpolleh of the Liberia Unification Party first vice chairman Jackson F. Doe of the Liberia Action Party, second vice chairman Edward B. Kesselly and general secretary of the Unity Party have been summoned to appear before Chambers Justice Elwood L. Jangaba on March 31 at 11 am and show cause why the Justice Ministry's petition should not be granted.

The writ also required the respondents to send up to the Chambers justice a full and complete copy of the proceedings at issue with a certificate under the seal of the court.

In a three-count petition filed to the Supreme Court March 19, the Justice Ministry said it "strongly feels" that the rally would not be in the best interest of the security of the state and could have an adverse effect on the prevailing state of affairs.

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CSO: 3400/1477

LIBERIA

HOARDERS BLAMED FOR RICE SHORTAGES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The management of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC) has described as "false", rumours circulating that there is a shortage of rice on the market.

LPMC acting Managing Director Victor L. Yates told the Liberia News Agency Tuesday that his corporation has sufficient rice to meet the demand of local consumers.

Mr Yates said about 7,500 metric tons of rice is scheduled to arrive in the country early next week, while about \$11 million worth of the PL-480 rice is expected in the country in May.

He however explained that certain "unscrupulous rice dealers were creating an "artificial shortage" by hoarding rice and later sell same at exorbitant prices.

Mr Yates then assured the public that "there was no need to panic", because LPMC would do everything possible to ensure that there was no shortage of rice on the market.

He also disclosed that government recently granted permits to certain business houses to import rice to ensure that there was a constant supply of the commodity on the market to meet local demands.

Mr Yates then used the occasion to appeal to all Liberians to get actively involve in the Green Revolution in order to help make Liberia self-sufficient in food, adding, "we must not always depend on outsiders to feed us."

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CSO: 3400/1477

LIBERIA

MINING ACTIVITIES: PRODUCTION, EXPORT, REVENUES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The dismal financial position of LAMCO is expected to improve gradually within the next two years when full capacity at the new Tokaden mine is reached, the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy has reported.

According to the Ministry's annual report for last year, LAMCO's 1986 marketable production is however set at 7,700 million tons, the same as that last year.

As forecasted the report said 1985 was a favorable year for mining companies worldwide because steel resumed large import of iron ore due to reduced stock piles.

The report revealed that LAMCO's contract obligation for last year was about 10 million tons, which was a little more than that contracted for 1984.

It was not disclosed whether the joint venture, in which the Liberian government now holds the majority shares, was able to achieve a net profit after several years of reported losses due to the recession in the steel industry.

The report however noted that the favorable financial picture of LAMCO began to take shape in 1984.

The 1985 marketable production of 7,700 million tons, the report said, was expected to be exceeded, and added that the overall shipments earlier through August 21, 1985, were 537,000 tons ahead of projected export.

On the operations of the Bong Mining Company (BMC), the report said damage to the BMC shiploader at the Free Port of Monrovia in December 1984 affected shipping operation in the first seven months in 1985.

Despite this disruption, shipment was up to 7.6 million tons, slightly above that forecasted for the period.

BMC is contracted to supply 7.6 million tons annually for the next five years to its shareholders in Italy and Germany, the report said.

Regarding other mining activities, the report said the diamond industry in Liberia continue to experience a gloomy trend due to the continual low price for diamond on the international market.

Statistics for 1985 showed that 138,321 carats of diamond valued at \$4,700,806 were exported as compared to 239,531 carats valued at \$11,021,182 during the same period in 1984.

Royalty on diamond shipped dropped by 59 percent, while a 47 percent decrease in quantity and 63 percent slump in value were recorded.

Gold mining activities also declined tremendously during the year under review, mainly due to what the report referred to as the "business registration" situation.

The export of gold dropped to 4,866.71 ounces valued at \$1,242,383 from 10,537.89 ounces worth \$3,057,158.79 in 1984. Revenue on gold shipment dropped by 67 percent.

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CSO: 3400/1477

MALAWI

ROLE OF ETHANOL IN PROVIDING ENERGY NEEDS

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 25 Mar 86 p 11

[Article by Nicholas Kamkwalala]

[Text]

ETHANOL could just be as old as mankind itself. Yet what is so exciting is that its important position in the developing economies of a Third World country like Malawi is, of course, undisputed.

The use of ethanol to replace expensive fossil fuels is becoming increasingly attractive in several tropical countries. It's especially suitable for a country with a developed agricultural base because an increase in ethanol production will not only lower fuel imports, it will also boost agricultural production.

The object of local liquid fuel production programme would be to establish economic production facilities as the demand arises. In the case of Malawi, there is sufficient raw material available to produce up to 25 million litres a year. Existing production facilities produce ten million litres in six months.

Malawi currently uses almost all of its ethanol production as a gasoline substitute. There is a programme whereby Ethanol Company (ETHCO) is looking at seven different aspects of additional ethanol utilization. The company has plans and is currently conducting research and experiments in order to substitute

heating and lighting fuels, converting refrigerators to ethanol. This application is especially important for rural areas whose heating and lighting could be powered by locally produced ethanol.

Ethanol is currently cheaper than petrol in Malawi and it will probably be for a long time to come. As the economic attraction of petroleum fuels disappears, their "motivity" — the power to cause motion is being sought from other sources.

Alternatives

Moreover, since crude oil production and distribution is subject to unpredictable political events, and, since energy consumption in developing countries is increasing at a faster rate than in industrialised countries, alternative indigenous sources of energy such as ethanol or alcohol fuels are particularly worthy of "in-depth" consideration.

Malawi's ethanol production could reach ten million litres this year. This figure may go up to

20 million litres within the coming 10 years if raw materials would be available.

The size and site of the next production facility in Malawi would depend upon the ruling policy and the sugar price at the time. There is no reason why a plant, sized to increase total national production to 50 million litres a year or larger should not be established in the next five to seven years.

"We are a leader in ethanol utilization in Africa. Now we are helping Zimbabwe with its ethanol programme", Mr. Richard Jager, ETHCO's director and chief executive said, this week.

Malawi is the first country in the world to reach a national blend of twenty percent on its gasoline market sold throughout the country to both private and public sectors. This target was achieved in 1982. Brazil, the spearhead of ethanol programme in the Third World, achieved this a year later.

Malawi's ethanol utiliz-

tion programme is one of the best in Africa and probably second only to Brazil in the world. Ethco has one of the most efficient processing plants in the world (from both yield and consumption of process material aspects).

Ethanol Company is the only private enterprise operating without subsidy or duty rebate and selling directly to all the national fuel distributors representing multinational oil companies. The company currently supplies its fuel at a lower price compared to landed petrol prices.

Background

"Ethanol Company Limited was established in 1980 at the suggestion of our dynamic and wise leader, the Life President of the Republic of Malawi, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda who due to his far-sighted vision, he saw an urgent need for the future of this country to conceive and carry to completion the ethanol project at Dwangwa in Nkhotakota. As the value and versatility of this product becomes more widely palpable, Malawi has found herself at the forefront in ethanol utilization development," said Mr. Jager.

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CSO: 3400/1483

MALAWI

TRANSPORTERS FOCUS ON NORTHERN ROUTE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 27 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Duncan Chawinga]

[Text]

THE ATTENTION of big-time Malawian road transporters has been switched to the Northern route where thousands of tonnes of maize need haulage from Chilumba to Mbeya in Tanzania across the Songwe River.

Revealing this, the general manager of the African Businessmen Association of Malawi (ABA), Mr. Greenwell Mponela said huge amounts of Malawi maize are expected to be ferried over the route in the shortest possible time.

"Our transporters, notably those possessing trucks of 25 tons or more

pay-load capacity, have shown a keen interest and are already up-North," Mr. Mponela said.

In the package deal, which involves maize from Admarc, two organisations (Freight Link and ABA) are among hauliers in Malawi most concerned.

"The two organisations, in conjunction with Admarc, have set up work forces to speed loading at Chilumba and off-loading in Mbeya," Mr. Mponela added.

In addition, they have arranged the procurement of fuel for their transporters so that none of them is incapacitated due to lack of it.

"In order to verify the proper start of the haulage, the ABA transport manager, Mr. Alex D.W. Nchessie has gone to Karonga," Mr. Mponela said.

Mr. Nchessie will also be establishing details involving toll fees and other matters at Karonga, so that transporters encounter little or no delay in travelling to and from Mbeya.

"Weather permitting and with the good will sought from those concerned, we expect the consignment to be conveyed within a few weeks," Mr. Mponela said.

The haulage may involve some ten thousand tonnes (10,000) for Tanzania and many more thousands for farther destinations by the same route.

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CSO: 3400/1483

MOZAMBIQUE

SOLUTIONS TO CAHORA BASSA'S SECURITY SITUATION SOUGHT

Portuguese Military Intervention Desired

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Mar 86 pp 29-R, 30-R, 31-R

[Article by Virgilio Azevedo]

[Text] Songo substation, 10:00 a.m. The control panel tells a monitoring service technician that there has been an interruption of energy transmission. At any other large dam installation this would be cause for alarm. But in Cahora Bassa, one of the largest dams in the world, such interruptions have become routine since, in 1981, the Mozambican National Resistance movement (Renamo) began regularly to sabotage the high tension towers of the 1,400 km power lines that carry electricity to South Africa.

Repair of the lines is also routine, although at times it is expensive and complex. First the technicians of the Songo substation (in the Tete region) perform tests to determine how far away the sabotaged tower is. Once located on the map, the zone where the affected line is located is overflowed by Mozambican Air Force helicopters in cases where the distance from Songo is great.

When the sabotage has been carried out at shorter distances the inspection is performed by troops from the Chimoio field division (in the Songo south region), supported by military protection.

Whatever the case, the process of organizing to perform repairs is the same. New high tension towers are procured from the spares that have been stored by Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric (HCB), and the operation is planned. The planning basically depends upon the availability of Mozambican armed forces to protect the company repair team.

A new tower doesn't cost much more than 10,000 dollars (1,500 contos), but the expense that results from an action of this kind can climb as high as several dozen thousands of contos. There are some such operations that take more than a month to organize, requiring as they do the presence of 40-50 HCB technicians at the site of the sabotage, and about 2,000 troops from the Mozambican army, according to reliable sources.

Before the HCB men arrive at the site, the army has to do a cleanup operation throughout the surrounding area in order to guarantee the security of the line that is repaired. Next, the HCB technicians are brought in in jeeps and trucks protected by Mozambican soldiers, travelling at a rate of 3-4 kms a day, since in the majority of cases it is necessary to break a trail in order to arrive at the site of the sabotage.

If the Renamo action has taken place far from Songo, and in mountainous terrain with difficult access, the trip can take as much as a month. In less complicated cases, energy transmission to South Africa from Cahora Bassa is restored within a week.

But, beginning in late October 1983, Renamo no longer sabotaged only one or two towers, and began more sophisticated operations, destroying more towers simultaneously and alternating between the several transmission routes. The result: between October 1983 and January 1985 South Africa received not one kilowatt of energy, meaning that revenues for HCB were practically zero, and were based only on the very small amount of consumption of 10MW in Mozambique (less than 1 percent of the Cahora Bassa production capacity).

From that point on, the transmission interruptions resulting from repeated sabotage were multiplied and more prolonged, up until the point at the beginning of this year when the dam was delivered a crippling blow when Renamo decided to destroy more than 500 towers at once.

So, the Rio Zambezi complex reached an impasse. At that point, maintenance of the lines became more than purely routine, and restoring Cahora Bassa to normal functioning is going to cost more than \$10 million (1.5 million contos), according to the more recent estimates.

The problem can no longer be resolved only by technical and military means; it is now a political problem. At least this seems to be the consensus of the three parties associated with the dam: Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa.

But that is where the consensus ends. In fact, while Mozambique wants a more direct involvement on the part of Portugal, not only financially but militarily, the Portuguese government does not appear to be disposed to invest more in a dam project which, up until now, has already cost almost 60 million contos to our country with no concrete benefit. As for the participation of Portuguese troops in the defense of the transmission lines, this is a concept to which Portugal is totally opposed, according to government sources.

"It is perfectly understandable that Mozambique should continue to insist upon the military involvement of Portugal in the defense of Cahora Bassa," affirms one person who is knowledgeable about the complex, "since the arrival of Portuguese troops to defend 900 km of high tension lines through a large portion of Mozambican territory would represent a strong contribution by Portugal to the country's security."

"In addition," continued that same source, "along with those troops there would be physicians, nurses, medical supplies, food, fuel, basic necessities,

technicians, commercial opportunities; in short, all of the kinds of development that the Mozambicans need so badly."

The idea of putting together a rapid intervention force made up of Mozambican and Portuguese troops gained supporters in Lisbon who were connected with the ex-leader of the CDS, Lucas Pires, when he visited Mozambique in July 1985 at the invitation of Samora Michel (as Vice President of the Christian-Democratic Union). Their project actually included the creation of a private army belonging to the HCB, an idea which is being considered now, although in a different perspective, by Lonmoc, a subsidiary of the British Lonrho group, that has cattle interests in the valley of the Limpopo river; they also have diverse companies in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Aquino de Braganca, the director of the African Studies Center in Maputo, has also investigated with the government and with Portuguese politicians the possibility of seeing such a rapid intervention force created. Should Portugal have shown itself to be interested, arrangements were already under way for a visit to Lisbon by the Joint Chief of the Armed Forces of Mozambique, Sebastiao Mabote, in November of 1985.

But everything went sour. Now, the Mozambican armed forces are considering the creation of special forces that follow the model of the Portuguese commandos of the colonial war to combat Renamo and defend the high tension lines of Cahora Bassa. According to well informed sources, everything indicates that the RDA will support the creation of these special forces, obviously without the collaboration of the Portuguese.

What alternatives remain then for resolving the security issues at Cahora Bassa?

One such is not new, but has been forgotten for several years: the regionalization of Cahora Bassa, broadening its function so as to provide electricity to Zimbabwe and Malawi, countries that border on Mozambique.

In fact, when the construction of the dam was announced in Lisbon in 1971, the Portuguese government had it in mind to neutralize Zambia, which was giving shelter to the guerrillas that were fighting the colonial regime, and thereby increasing its economic dependence upon Mozambique.

Cahora Bassa was thus an economic project that also had political, and even military objectives. At that time, the commander of the Portuguese troops in the region, Kaulza de Arriaga, even publicly affirmed that the enormous reservoir created by the dam (which would be 270 km wide) would impede the infiltration of Frelimo guerrillas into Mozambique, and Zambia waged an international campaign against the project, arguing that it was designed to perpetuate the Portuguese presence in the region.

Fifteen years later, the government of Samora Machel has again taken up the idea of regionalizing Cahora Bassa, now within an economic, political, and military context that is quite different. Regionalization would allow Zimbabwe and Malawi to become involved in the military protection of the power lines, and obviously would make Mozambique less dependent economically on South Africa.

Paradoxically, some generally well informed sources say that South Africa would also be interested in the regionalization of Cahora Bassa, but for opposite reasons: regionalization would make the countries of the SADCC--the organization for economic cooperation among the black states of southern Africa--more dependent on Pretoria.

Some figures will perhaps help to understand the problem. The present capacity of the dam is 1600 MW per year, and Mozambique is able to consume 200 MW per year at the most (in practice, they have never used more than 100 MW per year).

This means that under present conditions South Africa is the only important market in the entire region for the energy that is produced, since recent estimates indicate that Zimbabwe and Malawi together represent a potential consumption that amounts to only a little more than 10 percent (about 180 MW) of the production capacity of Cahora Bassa. And even at that, Zimbabwe has not yet used up the capacity of the gigantic dam at Karibe.

It is expected that the SADCC countries will ask for the construction of the second phase of Cahora Bassa. The Mozambican government recently sent a letter of intention to an international consortium for the construction of the so-called North Central (with a capacity of 1200 MW), and they expect a concrete proposal within a year.

Should this project get under way, Mozambique would also plan the construction of a new transmission route to South Africa via Zimbabwe which would be completed within the next 6 or 7 years. The objective would be to avoid the constant interruptions in transmission to South Africa that are caused by the sabotage of Renamo, who would have great difficulty in operating in Zimbabwean territory.

But there are two arguments against such a plan: the energy sent to South Africa by this route would be more expensive, and the construction of Cahora Bassa's second phase can be accomplished only through significant financing from Portugal. The Portuguese government does not appear to be disposed to invest more in a project in which they have already spent 60 million contos with no return.

"Right now, in terms of foreign debt, Portugal is paying everything," said the secretary of the treasury, Tavares Moreira, the EXPRESSO. "The more quickly the project returns to supplying energy, the more quickly the HCB will collect funds to pay its foreign debt," he continued, pointing out that Portugal also has to underwrite an important part of the company's exploration.

"The Portuguese government's objective at the moment is to minimize HCB's losses as much as possible and avoid any new investment," said Tavares Moreira. As for the costs associated with repairs to the 300 km sabotaged by Renamo, he said that in the terms of the tripartite accord between Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa--signed by Jaime Gama . Cabo on 2 May 1984--"it is the responsibility of the latter two countries to pay the costs that have resulted from that operation."

"Even during the years when Cahora Bassa was fully functioning after it was first commissioned in 1976 the total of its revenues was never even sufficient to service the foreign debt associated with the project,"--explained the treasury secretary--"and presently that debt service represents a cost to Portugal of 600,000 contos per month."

According to information sent by the government to the congress for purposes of the national budget for the current year, the total indebtedness of Cahora Bassa at the end of 1985 was projected at 23 million contos, of which close to 20 million go to foreign debt.

The recuperation of Portugal's investment in the project would occur theoretically in 1993, but with the succession of interruptions in transmission to South Africa, total repayment will occur only some time after the year 2000.

There is shortly to be a meeting between the delegations from Portugal and Mozambique to discuss repairs to the high tension lines, to be followed by a meeting in Lisbon of the tripartite mixed commission aimed at resolving the problem once and for all; this will incur costs equal to more than \$10 million (1.5 million contos). At this meeting the Mozambican delegation will probably be led by the minister of industry and energy, Antonio Branco.

Renamo Sabotage Discussed

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 15 Mar 86 pp 30-R, 31-R

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho]

[Text] "We think that Portugal ought to be more involved in Cahora Bassa: It should play a more decisive role in defending the transmission lines since it is the principal owner of the company." Hermenegildo Gamito is the most senior Mozambican executive in the administration of the Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric (HCB): Although he is number three in the management hierarchy of the Portuguese-Mozambican enterprise, his real power is greater than that, since, in contrast with the two Portuguese representatives, he is the only one who exercises his power "in loco."

With 85 percent of its share belonging to Portugal, Cahora Bassa is practically paralyzed, with serious losses to both countries, beginning with Portugal, which incurred such a great debt in the construction of the project, and after Mozambique's independence accepted the responsibility for maintaining it in an operational state.

In round numbers Portugal's costs at Cahora Bassa (debt service and maintenance of the infrastructure) are 10.5 million contos per year, with no return as yet.

In the constitution of HCB--the legal status of the project that was established after independence in order to resolve the intricate problem of the undertaking--it is stated that the company would be responsible for operations until the end of the third year after the liquidation of all obligations, after which ownership would pass to Mozambique. It was also stipulated that service of the

debt incurred during the colonial period would not be delayed, and from a legal point of view it was Portugal who owed the creditors. In addition to its responsibilities as guarantor, Portugal has an interest in maintaining the project in an operational status so that energy can be delivered to the consumer; the consumer has not received service due to constant sabotage of the lines.

"This is why we don't understand how it is that Portugal allows Renamo delegates into the country; Renamo is a terrorist organization that by destroying towers has impeded the delivery of energy to its destination," says the Mozambican representative.

Of the 6,400 towers that run from the dam to the Johannesburg transformer station, about 600 are out of commission. According to official information from Maputo, 530 were sabotaged during August of last year at the time that Renamo was forced out of the Serra de Gorongosa. Assuming that the distance between towers is more than 400 meters, we have almost 300 km of sabotaged lines, which according to the estimates of experts amounts to \$10 million worth of damage.

"There is no question how the towers in that area were destroyed; the methods used show a certain sophistication," says Hermenegildo Gamito, adding that, "Whereas in the south, in the Maputo region, the bandits destroy the towers with explosives, in the north, on the Cahora Bassa-Johannesburg line, main bolts are unscrewed in strategic places so that under windy conditions the towers fall into twisted shapes."

The crux of the issue is simple--resolving it is what is difficult: electric power isn't being delivered to the main customer, South Africa, because the lines are sabotaged.

That being the case, the problem rests upon the defense and security of the lines, and here we get into issues that are controversial. As of now the Maputo authorities are considering a defense force that has great mobility, quickness of response, and efficiency, to be manned by Portugal and Mozambique. This force would have as its mission the guarding of the 900 kms of lines within Mozambique, since there have been no problems with the remaining 500 kms (within South Africa).

The Mozambican authorities that we have contacted say that the sabotage is committed by Renamo, "as a service to the most war-minded sectors in South Africa."

Over and above the arguments based upon a review of the facts, and upon having actually apprehended Renamo members in sabotage attempts, Mozambican officials cite the subpoena issued by Jaime Gama, minister of foreign affairs, in the name of the Portuguese attorney-general.

In this subpoena, published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA, series 2 of 19 September 1985, the minister charged that Renamo, "had damaged Portugal's interests in projects such as Cahora Bassa, with obvious diplomatic, economic and financial results."

For the Samora Michel government the issue is absolutely clear: if the HCB is a predominantly Portuguese company, it is Portugal's responsibility to maintain it in an operational state, including the transmission lines, and if this operational state is interrupted by constant acts of sabotage which cause heavy losses, Portugal must contribute effectively in protecting the lines.

This effective contribution, in the opinion of the Mozambicans, implies the taking of measures against Renamo activities in Portugal, and above all, "the creation of a highly operative and quick-moving intervention force."

Mozambique's desires have not yet been discussed at the level of the mixed commission which has been formed by the Portuguese and Mozambicans. The matter, according to our information, has been explored only within the Administrative Council of HCB.

The mixed commission meeting that was scheduled for 19-21 February in Lisbon was not held. Instead, a delegation from the South African electricity company, ESCOM, came to Maputo recently, led by the president of the Administrative Council, Mr McRay; they met with the Portuguese delegation headed by the president of the Administrative Council of HCB, Castro Fontes, and with Mozambique Electric, headed by Fernando Juliao. This meeting was to study concrete aspects related to the defense of the lines which would later be discussed in Lisbon at the mixed commission meeting.

From what we know, the conclusion was unanimous: viability depends upon the security of the 900 km of lines in Mozambican territory.

Meanwhile, about a month ago in Lisbon Renamo denied any involvement in the destruction, all at once, of the more than 500 towers.

"No, no," say the Mozambicans. "Renamo knows that proof of their actions would subject them to Portuguese penal law. There was a time when their delegates to Lisbon, who were less cautious, stated publicly that they would interfere with the functioning of Cahora Bassa."

There is no lack of individuals in positions of power in Mozambique, either, who attribute the latest sabotage to the joint actions of Renamo and "South African military extremists." This is their rationale:

One of the practical effects of the N'Komati agreements was the normal functioning of Cahora Bassa, whose main production capacity would be consumed by South Africa. In effect, of the 2050 MW of installed capacity, South Africa would consume about 1800, which amounts to approximately 14 percent of its present needs.

The group in South Africa that advocated a peaceful relationship with Samora Michel argued, among other things, that if South African/Mozambican relationships were good, Cahora Bassa's power, considered to be of high quality, would wind up costing less than half as much as South Africa-produced energy, even despite new tariff agreements.

"Those who want conflict then decided to undermine the N'Komati agreements. They participated in the destruction of an enormous number of towers so that they could say the following: there is no point in depending on Cahora Bassa; the Mozambicans are unable to make it function."

Official circles in Mozambique, in support of this rationale, say that prior to the N'Komati agreements it was rare that a tower was destroyed, while 2 months after the agreements more than 30 had been sabotaged.

They also mention extracts from documents captured by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean armed forces in August of last year when Renamo was ousted from Gorongosa. In the documents presented to the press by the security minister, Sergio Vieira, a meeting between men from the military hierarchy of South Africa and the directors of Renamo is described, in which one reads, "We, the military (South Africa), will continue to provide support in massive numbers, without the consent of our government, so that we can win the war," because, "Machel can be toppled only as a result of economic losses and interruption of the means of communication." And there is mention made of Cahora Bassa, as well as cooperatives and other economic targets.

Although HCB is a Portuguese/Mozambican company, South Africa is the third partner of the enterprise and not the least important. Cahora Bassa doesn't make sense without South Africa since it is by far the main customer. Mozambique, by itself, and given the present state of its economy, is not capable of consuming more than 10 percent of the capacity installed in the first phase.

Also, the central transformer for changing from direct to alternating current is in Johannesburg. The electricity consumed in Maputo, the city and the region, originates in Cahora Bassa and is sent first to Johannesburg; after it has been transformed it is sent back to Mozambique.

If everything functioned well, South Africa would pay HCB for the electricity, and Mozambique would pay South Africa for transformation. The mutual benefits on a yearly basis are not inconsiderable.

Obvious conclusion: in building Cahora Bassa, Portugal linked it irrevocably to South Africa.

In any case, it is not true that Cahora Bassa is totally paralyzed. She is producing 6 MW for the North line that feeds Tete, Zambezia, and in the future, Nampula.

Once the line to Johannesburg is returned to service, consideration is being given to launching the second phase of Cahora Bassa, which would practically double its output: approximately 3800 MW of high quality energy.

The enterprise could then supply energy to the bordering countries such as Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Malawi, but even then Cahora Bassa would not be viable without South Africa.

Finally, the meeting of the mixed commission in Lisbon, attended by Mozambique and Portugal, should be soon, followed immediately by a meeting of the tripartite commission, which will include South Africa.

According to well-informed sources, the administration of ESCOM is very much interested in the viability of the project. A short time ago in Mozambique they said that they were, and McRay said the same thing in a TV interview in South Africa.

In conclusion, the tripartite commission is going to study the reconstruction of the lines and the respective security system.

As for the reconstruction, calculations set its cost at about \$10 million. Each tower will cost \$10,000 according to figures quoted in Italy, and \$16,000 according to South African estimates.

With regard to the security of the lines and the creation of a rapid intervention force, Mozambique feels that South Africa should not have to participate directly, but should participate in the costs of maintaining it.

It should be remembered that there was a time when the Pretoria government proposed to the Maputo authorities a study of a joint action to secure the lines. We were told that Mozambique accepts the idea in principle, but only if its sovereignty is not violated, and it refuses to allow the active intervention of troops from its powerful neighboring country.

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CSO: 3442/167

MOZAMBIQUE

AID FROM SCANDINAVIA DETAILED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Mar 86 pp 8, 9

[Text] The Nordic countries provide Mozambique with almost half the bilateral aid it receives from the West. According to the latest report from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, entitled "Twenty-five years of Development Co-operation", Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway were responsible in 1984 for 48.2 percent of the financial resources made available to Mozambique on a one-to-one basis by OECD member states.

In financial terms, these four countries gave almost 62.7 million of the 130.6 million dollars received by Maputo two years ago. Sweden was in the lead with 32.3 million dollars, followed by Norway with 14.9 million, Denmark with nine million and Finland with 6.5 million. In Africa as a whole Mozambique came second in the list of beneficiaries of Swedish aid after Tanzania, taking 4.8 percent of Stockholm's total assistance for development. In the case of Finland and Norway it was third, and of Denmark fourth.

After Mozambique's independence in 1975 this aid increased in constant fashion, reaching a peak of 80 million dollars in 1982 before levelling out at between 60 million and 65 million from 1983 onwards. The 1986 figure is put at 60 million dollars.

Before examining this bilateral aid in detail, the importance of the agricultural regeneration programme dubbed MONAP, which has been run jointly by all the Nordic states for several years, must be stressed. This programme has a budget of around ten million dollars for 1986 and employs 90 foreign experts. This year it comprises eight principal projects, which are being carried out under very difficult conditions by reason of the resurgence of the activities of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance since the beginning of the year. The six projects are as follows:

1. Aid to the private and family agricultural sector in the "green zones" of Beira.
2. Integrated rural development of the district of Marracuene in Maputo province, which consists of technical and material support for the private and family sector. This project has been seriously affected by local security problems.

3. Assistance in training agricultural experts by the ministry of agriculture. Centres have been built at Boane, Lioman Matama and Niamalo, and support has been provided for those of Maputo, Matola and Namacha.
4. The project dubbed Global Support is aimed essentially at ensuring the coordination and monitoring of the MONAP programme.
5. Development of veterinary care and training of personnel. This project is in the process of re-evaluation.
6. Seed production. This project is designed to achieve self-sufficiency in the output of maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, soya and sunflower seeds.
7. Training courses for smallholders in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Nyassa, Maputo and Gaza.
8. Supply of inputs for the family sector.

Sweden: Stockholm is increasing its assistance to Mozambique once again this year, up from 288.3 Swedish krone from 235 million last year. This aid includes 120 million krone for exports, 40 million for agriculture and 32 million for industrial regeneration. A total of 80 Swedish aid workers are employed in Mozambique.

In the industrial sector the Swedish development agency, the SIDA, provides assistance in particular for Agro-Alfa, Electromoc and for forestry. It is associated with Italy in the construction of the high-voltage power line in the Limpopo valley. In September 1985 Sweden gave 34 million krone for the purchase and installation of an international telephone exchange in Maputo (an SADCC project) and 28 million krone for training personnel in the same field. Stockholm is also funding part of the SADCC road project linking Maputo and Swaziland. But above all Sweden is the principal partner in the MONAP agricultural project funded jointly by all the Nordic states.

Norway: Norwegian aid went from 52 million krone in 1980 to 95 million in 1984 and 145 million last year. It benefits principally the fishing and energy sectors. In August 1985 an agreement for 33 million krone to finance a fishing study was signed. In 1984 a similar agreement to the value of 4.7 million dollars covered mainly fishing for anchovies. Norway also runs a training programme for Mozambican sailors. Oslo also ensures the funding of off-shore oil prospecting by the state-owned Empresa Amoco in the provinces of Sofala and Zambezia. Also noteworthy is a draft study for the construction of a dam at Cuamba, in Niassa, in conjunction with the Mozambican power company. An agreement worth 52 million krone was signed last October for the import by that concern of electrical equipment. In the telecommunications sector, negotiations are under way for the funding of the Tete-Malawi short-wave link as part of an SADCC project.

Denmark: Danish aid rose to 70 million krone in 1985 and 75 million have been allocated for 1986. Technical assistance is considerable: in 1984 there

Source: SIDA

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were almost 200 Danish aid workers employed in Mozambique. At the end of 1984 an agreement was concluded to supply cold stores to the state PESCOM concern and construct a refrigeration plant at Beira. Copenhagen is also associated with the replacement of the lighting system at the country's main airports and an extensive professional training scheme. A plant bakery is also being built and equipped with Danish machinery.

Denmark could also fund part of the studies for the modernisation of the port of Maputo; an SADCC project.

Finland: Apart from food aid provided for inhabitants of the south and its participation in the MONAP agricultural regeneration programme, Finland is financing the construction of the container terminal in the Port of Nacala, part of a SADCC project.

/9274

CSO: 3400/1490

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 13

[Text]

NIGERIA is to export palm oil to Angola while Angola is to supply Nigeria with cement, under a new economic co-operation agreement entered into by both countries.

A Pan African News Agency (PANA) report explained that the arrangement was part of the new economic co-operation between the two countries.

PANA explained that commercial relations between Lagos and Luanda had been constantly deteriorating over the past few years.

Statistics, according to the report, show that between 1981 and 1984, Angola had a trade deficit of the order of 10 million dollars in its trade with Nigeria.

Both as oil producing countries, Nigeria and Angola are also planning to share experiences in the field of exploitation and internal distribution of petroleum products and to establish air links between Maputo and Lagos with their national carriers — TAAC and Nigeria Airways.

Also as part of the economic package, nine member states of the southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) will meet next month in Maputo with money lenders to work out arrangement for the improvement of the Beira transport system which is vital for the exports of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1494

GOVERNMENT NOW REVIEWING OIL PACT AGREEMENTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Nkem Agetua]

[Text]

ALHAJI Rilwanu Lukman, Minister of Petroleum Resources, has said the country was already reviewing oil agreements with its customers.

In an interview with State House correspondents yesterday, Alhaji Rilwanu said this was with a view to getting the best price under the present circumstance.

The minister however, assured that under any circumstance the country was going to sell its oil on the best basis.

He expressed the hope that at the next week's meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), an agreement on some sort of measure would be taken in cooperation with OPEC members so that "some

balance can be achieved in the oil market and make the oil price move upward to at least 20 dollars."

On the recent meeting in Algiers of African oil producing countries, Alhaji Rilwanu said it was not a meeting to form a rival organisation to OPEC.

He said the idea of the proposed association was to help in strengthening OPEC, pointing out that there were similar bodies in Asia, Arab and Middle-East and the America.

Alhaji Rilwanu said it was only Africa that currently had no similar association, adding that "it makes sense for Africa to have one that can help to reinforce and strengthen OPEC."

On the effect of the present fall in the price of oil on the nation's 1986 budget, the minister said there was no cause for anxiety yet.

He, however, said "naturally, if the low price of oil persists, the government would have to look at its budget and make necessary adjustment."

NIGERIA

SEPARATE PANELS FOR IMPORT LICENCES ESTABLISHED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 4 Mar 86 p 24

[Article by Chris Obinagwam]

[Text]

TWO committees have been set up to process import licences for government projects and merchandise.

Reliable sources in the Federal Ministry of Trade, said that the committee for general merchandise is being headed by Commodore V.O. Ombu.

The committee on government projects is chaired by Group Captain O.J. Ehigie, according to our source.

Group Captain Ehigie is at the present the director of commercial law in the Federal Ministry of Trade.

The committees will start work after a formal

meeting with the Minister of Trade, Major-General M.G. Nasko, this week, according to the sources.

The committees will have nine members each.

Recently, in an interview with the Daily Times, the director of Domestic trade, Lt.-Col. L.J. Odeleke, disclosed that when the committees were set up, they would each include a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC).

Contacted, Group Captain Ehigie would neither confirm nor deny his appointment as chairman of the government project committee.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1493

NIGERIA

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, RAILROAD CAR IMPORTS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 5 Mar 86 p 12

[Article by Salamatu Babatunde]

[Text]

AGRICULTURAL machineries and other items worth about ₦80 million has been exported to Nigeria in the last six month, the Romanian Ambassador in Nigeria, Dr. Vasile Chirunescu, has said.

The ambassador who was speaking to newsmen at Durbar Hotel in Kaduna yesterday disclosed that Romanian and Nigeria governments have entered into an agreement for the modernisation of the countries railway system.

He further disclosed that about 550 train coaches would soon be imported into Nigeria as part of the agreement.

Speaking on counter-trade, the ambassador revealed that his country and Nigeria have a similar economic measures with Ondo and Cross Rivers states.

Earlier exchanging views with the Romanian Ambassador, Governor Umar of Kaduna State, has expressed deep concern over what he called the "exaltation of weapon" by world powers saying that such money being spent on weapon would have been better used for social amenities for the people.

He, however, urged the Romanian government to assist the country in the field of agriculture, general health care and youth development.

/9317
CSO: 3400/1494

NIGERIA

PANEL TO CONTROL MIGRANT ISLAMIC TEACHERS FORMED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text]

AN eight-man committee appointed by the Sokoto State Government on the control of migrant Islamic teachers and students was inaugurated in Sokoto yesterday.

The committee, which is headed by Alhaji Yusuf Abubakar Jega, is to determine the locations, number of schools and children in each, as well as the home towns or villages of the children and their living conditions.

It is also to confirm whether there are children who are sleeping in exposed environments but whose parents reside in the same town.

The committee, which was inaugurated by the state Commissioner for Information, Youth, Sports and Culture, Alhaji Umaru Babuga Gangi, would also suggest the best way to transport the affected children to their villages of origin.

The committee is also charged with the responsibility of recommending the best way to ensure that parents uphold their responsibility of looking after their children at home.

It is expected to make any suggestions or recommendations aimed at achieving a total success of the exercise.

The commissioner said the decision to set up the committee was in line with the policy of the state government to control migrant school children with the view to reducing the danger of increasing truancy as well as juvenile delinquency.

The commissioner added that it would also enable the government to assist these children and provide what they needed to settle them in their homes, so that they could undertake Islamic and Western education studies in their home villages.

The committee will tour all the 19 local government areas where it would co-opt one Islamic malam each and it is expected to submit its report within 30 days.

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CSO: 3400/1493

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION FIGURES--Nigeria's oil current production is about 1.6 million barrels a day, authoritative sources have said. This is despite temporary setbacks in the months of January and February when production levels dropped as low as 1.4 million barrels a day as compared with peak period in the last quarter of 1985. Then, production levels stood at 1.6 million barrels in October, 1.8 million barrels in November and 1.7 million barrels in December. Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) sources confirmed the fact that Nigeria's crude blend oil is doing quite well and comparing favourably with others. According to the corporation's Press secretary, Mr Dumo Oruobu, about 12 companies are at present lifting Nigeria's oil. Nigeria's oil production fell early in the year due to some production problems at the Kaduna refinery and the decision by third party buyers not to lift crude because the \$2 incentive given to joint venture partners had not been extended to them. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Mar 86 p 24] /9317

IMAM CAUTIONS YOUTH ON INCITEMENT--The Chief Imam of Ibadan, Alhaji Sadiq Folorunsho, has warned muslim youths to stop displaying inciting posters in public places. Giving the warning at a jumat service at the Central Mosque, Alhaji Folorunsho explained that muslims had no enemies among other religious groups and that the Islamic religion did not preach hatred. He said that those displaying the posters were not sent by any religious leaders or group and appealed to muslims throughout Oyo State to exercise restraint and allow the panel appointed by the government to resolve the issue of Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC). The chief Imam then directed all the muslims present at the service to remove the posters from all public places in the state. Alhaji Folorunsho who attributed the present predicament in the country to selfishness and greed, appealed to muslims to abhor hatred. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 4 Mar 86 p 16] /9317

CSO: 3400/1495

TANZANIA

CHINESE MINISTER HAILS TIES DURING VISIT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Mar 86 p 3

[Text]

THE visiting Chinese Vice-Minister for Coal Industry, Ndugu Chen Dun, has hailed the existing good relations between the People's Republic of China and Tanzania.

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by Mbeya Region authorities on Wednesday night at Mount Livingstone Hotel, the Minister said his visit to Tanzania was further testimony of the desire for increased co-operation by the two nations, *Shihata* reported.

He praised the co-operation between Tanzanians and Chinese experts, which, he said, had facilitated the attainment of significant progress at the Chinese-aided Kiwira coal mine in Kyela District.

In his speech, the Mbeya Regional Commissioner, Col. Makame Rashid, paid glowing tribute to the hard working spirit of the Chinese team at the project, urging Tanzanians to emu-

late their performance.

He told the guest that Party and Government leaders in the region had been highly impressed by the progress on the coal mine project, which would provide an alternative source of energy for industries in the region.

The Chinese Minister, who is accompanied by the Tanzania Minister for Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, left Mbeya yesterday for an eight-day inspection of the progress on the project.

Work on the project started in 1982 and is scheduled for completion in 1987/88. When fully operational, it will give the nation a saving in energy of over 100m/ in foreign exchange.

The 250,000 tonnes of coal annually will provide power for drying tea leaves in Rungwe District and serve as a source of energy for the Mbeya cement factory and the Mufindi Southern Paper Mill in Iringa Region.

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CSO: 3400/1469

TANZANIA

CEREMONY INAUGURATES UDEKA RIVER MINI-HYDRO ELECTRIC STATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Mar 86 p 3

[Text]

MATEMBWE and Image villagers in Njombe District, Iringa Region, have started to receive electricity after the completion of the seven million/- Udeka River mini-hydro electric power station.

The power station has been built with assistance from the Roman Catholic Church — Njombe Diocese, The European Economic Community (EEC), an Italian Non-Governmental Organisation (CEFA), the Belgian Government and the villagers themselves.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony recently, the Member of Parliament for Njombe, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, said the project was of great signifi-

cance in the development of the country's rural areas.

Ndugu Makweta, who is also the Minister for Education, noted that the constant shortage of fuel, especially paraffin, had created a lot of problems for the ordinary peasant in Tanzania, Shihata reported.

He urged more efforts to be exerted to tap the abundant hydro-electric power potential available in the country to help develop the rural areas.

"Rivers are our oil wells with renewable energy for multipurpose use", he said. He said with an alternative source of energy, the country would also be able to arrest deforestation which is rapidly turning the country into a desert.

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CSO: 3400/1469

TANZANIA

SISAL ESTATES DENATIONALIZED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 15 Mar 86 p.7

[Text] In the coming months the Tanzania Sisal Authority will give up the management of 22 of its 55 sisal estates, the authority's director-general, Ibrahim Kaduma, has announced. Nine of the plantations, which all operate at a loss, will be sold to private Tanzanian interests, while four will go to a foreign company whose name has not been revealed and which will work in conjunction with the TSA. Eight more will become co-operatives, while the last is to be managed by the ministry of agriculture.

The decision to denationalise a number of sisal plantations was announced last May by then president Julius Nyerere himself. But at that time the measure applied only to 12 estates, situated principally in the Tanga region. Operated in the main by British firms until their nationalisation in 1967 in the wake of the Arusha Declaration, the plantations saw their output plummet, from 230,000 tonnes in 1964 to 120,000 in 1973 and 38,000 in 1985. It is interesting to note that the Tanzanian private sector, and not foreign interests, is the principal beneficiary of this measure. Last year Amboni Sisal Estates, a private company with foreign capital, received 12.7 million dollars from the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, as part of a recovery programme aimed at bringing output up from 20,000 tonnes to 28,650.

I.O.N.—A similar restructuring of the state-owned industries which manage the tea and coffee plantations can be expected. The principle of it has already been officially announced. However, prime minister Joseph Warioba said recently that the government did not intend to continue the wholesale denationalisation of the means of production, but would encourage the creation of joint ventures between foreign investors and state-owned companies.

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CSO: 3400/1491

SOUTH AFRICA

BORAINES STATEMENT ABOUT TUTU MAY CAUSE CONFLICT IN PFP

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jan 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Ministers Chastise Progressive Leader for Statement -- Tutu and ANC Can Pull PFP"]

[Text] A highly controversial statement by Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the Federal Council of the Progressive Federal Party, about Bishop Desmond Tutu and the African National Congress may again exacerbate the latent discord in the PFP over national security. Apparently on his own, Dr Boraine drew up and issued the statement in which he "warns" the government to keep its hands off Bishop Tutu and lift the ban on the ANC.

Bishop Tutu has already been criticized in strong language by the American vice president, Mr George Bush, and Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development, about his position on violence and his utterance in America this week in which, inter alia, he advocated Western support for the ANC. Dr Boraine's statement may cause the moderates and the leftist power clique in the PFP to jump at each other again. That may be an all the greater embarrassment to the PFP on the eve of the parliamentary session and debate of no-confidence. Dr Boraine is regarded as a leading figure in the leftist power clique which cracks in the whip in the party.

Mr Heunis and Minister F.W. De Klerk, Transvaal NP leader and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the Volksraad [House of Assembly], reacted sharply yesterday to Dr. Boraine's statement. Mr Heunis said it reveals an attitude implying that there must be negotiations with perpetrators of violence. He cannot believe that it is the PFP's official position. It can at most reflect the opinion of a limited faction in the ranks of the PFP.

Plea

The viewpoint of the leader of the official opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, on Dr Boraine's statement was still unclear late last night. Upon inquiry, a spokesman for Dr Slabbert said the Progressive leader had not yet seen Dr Boraine's statement and will comment on it, if necessary, after he studies it. No statement from Dr Slabbert had yet reached DIE BURGER at the time this article went to press. Mr De Klerk said: "Dr Slabbert is beholden to all the supporters of his party and to parliament to take a position on Dr Boraine's

plea for legalizing the ANC. When he responds, everyone will remember that the ANC is the organization that accepted responsibility for acts of terror in which innocent civilians were murdered in a cowardly manner. It will also have to be kept in mind that the leader of the ANC recently reaffirmed the organization's dedication to violence. I see in this a test of Dr Slabbert's leadership."

Dr Boraine's statement was published yesterday in pro-Progressive newspapers. THE ARGUS, a Cape afternoon paper, acknowledged that the statement will probably cause dissension in the ranks of the PFP. According to the statement, Dr Boraine "warns" the government to keep its hands off Bishop Tutu and to lift the ban on the ANC. Action against Bishop Tutu "will be interpreted as persecutive measures against the messenger who brings the bad news."

Violation

"There are no elected black leaders in the normal sense of the word and it's inevitable that church and labor leaders will fulfill a greater direct role," Dr Boraine's statement says. He says it would be a statutory violation to make an appeal for support for the ANC. "Rather than putting the legal machinery into action, it would be much wiser to lift the ban on the ANC, because the ANC enjoys considerable support among black South Africans and sooner or later we will have to deal with that. It would be better to do it around a table than over the barrel of a rifle," the statement says.

Concerning Dr Boraine's utterance about the lack of chosen black leaders, Mr Heunis said he regards Dr Boraine as a chosen leader. Dr Boraine's general support in the PFP, however, is probably quite a bit less than that of the chosen leaders in black ranks which he so easily dismisses. After all, many of the black leaders have been chosen as a consequence of legislation which Dr Boraine and his party supported in parliament. "But perhaps Dr Boraine's idea of the quality of black leadership is synonymous with radicalism and the extent to which they try to sabotage the government's negotiation attempts, even though the sabotage means the violence of the ANC."

"Dr Boraine's statement does not surprise me. It reveals an attitude which implies that there must be negotiations with perpetrators of violence. I cannot believe that it may be the PFP's position. It may at most reflect the opinion of a limited faction in the ranks of the PFP. I would not like to get involved in a verbal boxing match with Dr Boraine, but as long as people like him and others take this position and express these sentiments, they play directly into the hands of people who see violence as an alternative to negotiation and a Marxist state as an alternative to democratic freedom."

"Dr Boraine cannot be unaware of the fact that the ANC has strong ties to the East Bloc. Nor, specifically on account of his personal viewpoints and commitments, can he be uninformed about the overlapping membership of 19 of the ANC's executive committee members with the communist party. It does not help to pay lip service to a process of negotiation and then at the same time

to propagate negotiation with organizations and bodies which terrorize, intimidate and murder leaders just because they want to negotiate and do it well," Mr Heunis said.

The lingering discord between the leftist power clique and the moderates in Progressive ranks over security affairs has already on various occasions led to open obstinacy and even heated outbursts. For example, an utterance by Mrs Di Bishop, controversial Progressive candidate in the by-election in Stellenbosch, that Swapo terrorists are actually "freedom fighters" caused the Progressive organization and party leader tremendous embarrassment.

Compulsory Military Service

Another matter over which difference of opinion regularly arises is preventive or follow-up operations by the security forces against ANC camps outside South Africa's borders. The power clique and the moderates are at such loggerheads over the question of compulsory military service that Dr Slabbert himself took over the post of chief spokesman on defense force affairs from Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg. Mr Myburgh is regarded as a moderate Progressive. He, as well as several other moderates, including Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, then resigned from the PFP's caucus group for defense. According to indications, a party schism was just barely avoided on that occasion.

13084

CSO: 3401/84

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU CONDONING OF ANC ACTION CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jan 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Just Worse and Worse"]

[Text] The virtual idolization which Bishop Desmond Tutu is now receiving from certain groups on his extended mendicant's pilgrimage through America has apparently touched him to such an extent that there are almost no limits any longer to his "priestly" abuse against the South African system. Among the excesses which he has already dispensed are statements like the South African government will possibly have to be overthrown by force if the "system of apartheid" does not crumble within three months; that Western countries ought to support the ANC; and that white school busses are the softest of soft targets. What would this winner of peace prizes have been trying to say by the last-mentioned statement?

Even the American vice president, Mr George Bush, was this week driven to say that Bishop Tutu's praise for the ANC makes him wonder whether the bishop has really committed himself not to advocate violence. Perhaps Mr Bush will see the light if he heeds what Bishop Tutu said in a press interview already published last year in America:

"When you note how the ANC acts within this country (South Africa), it is remarkable how restrained it (the ANC) has been so far. There has never been true terror like you get in Beirut and Northern Ireland."

And yesterday the Progressives' foremost leftist, Dr Alex Boraine, presumes to "warn" the government not to take any action against Bishop Tutu on his return. Dr Boraine can rest assured that the government will thoroughly weigh all advantages and disadvantages against each other when it gives its attention to the Tutu case. But don't the Progressives see their way clear to unequivocally address the bishop about his talk of violence?

13084

CSO: 3401/86

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP URGED TO CLARIFY TIES WITH ANC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Jan 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Time for a Clear Answer"]

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party, always inclined to yield to leftist pressure, is evidently again moving in a yet more radical left direction, judging from yesterday's latest public statement by the PFP from the mouth of Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the party's federal council. Dr Boraine pleads for lifting the ban on the ANC, "because it enjoys considerable support among black South Africans and sooner or later we will have to deal with it. It would be better to do that around a table than over the barrel of a rifle."

Does that mean that the ANC would be admitted without reservation as a talking partner at the PFP's contemplated national convention? It almost looks like that, because when there was talk of a new alliance under the ANC's leadership, the leader of the PFP, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, did not have any objection in principle. That was after Oliver Tambo's threats that the ANC would use more force and after women and children, among others, were murdered by ANC bombs and landmines. In spite of all that, the PFP is apparently willing to negotiate with the ANC without reservation. Yet a columnist in a Progressive newspaper which presumably has serious misgivings about the ANC quotes a knowledgeable person who says the ANC will only want to talk about the transfer of power in negotiations; it is not at all interested in reforms.

The PFP must know that Dr Boraine's plea for freedom of political movement for the ANC and its obvious willingness to go sit around a table with such perpetrators of violence is attributable to the party. After all, Dr Boraine is the chairman of the PFP's highest authoritative body. A leader of the Progressives' leftist power clique would certainly not issue such a statement on his own responsibility. Then its leader himself visited the ANC's headquarters. The Boraine statement once again plunges the PFP deep into a dilemma; once again ultimately over affairs affecting national security; for to want to cozy up to the ANC at this stage is to flirt with the apostles of violence. There can be no middle road, even though the PFP may pretend there is, and it will have to be called to account for that again and again.

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CSO: 3401/86

SOUTH AFRICA

NCM LEADER DENIES DISCUSSING VIOLENCE WITH ANC LEADER

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent: "Violence 'Not Discussed' With Tambo"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The question of violence was not discussed when he carried on talks with ANC leader Oliver Tambo in Lusaka last Thursday, attorney Jules Browde told DIE BURGER yesterday. Mr Browde is chairman of the National Convention Movement (NCM), a pressure group which is endeavoring to arrange a national convention where all political groups should reflect about the country's future together.

However, those talks were condemned by government circles over the weekend because it is "useless" to talk with the ANC. The PFP in turn welcomed the talks and expressed the hope that the NCM can contribute to eliminating conflict in South Africa. Mr Browde said in an interview the meeting with Tambo and other ANC leaders was "cordial." The meeting was requested by him, and its purpose was to discuss ANC support for the NCM. The ANC, however, experiences "problems" with the NCM's objectives and wants to have certain aspects of the NCM manifesto elucidated, Mr Browde said. He would not say which aspects they were. "For me, the charter speaks for itself, but certain aspects of it disturb them, and we will perhaps have to think of further elucidating them," he said.

Wants to Convince Everyone

He wants to discuss this with the NCM's committee and then again meet the ANC leaders. The ANC is itself also eager for another meeting to take place, Mr Browde said. He said he wants to try to convince everyone that South Africa's problems can indeed be solved through negotiation. "I believe everyone will eventually have to talk with everyone -- also the government with the ANC and others. I want to convince the government to create a climate in which negotiation can take place, and urge it to again legalize banned organizations and release political prisoners," he said.

-- Our political editorial staff reports that Mr Stoffel Botha, minister of home affairs, condemned the talks upon inquiry yesterday because it "is a useless action" to negotiate with the ANC. Although the government in the past has often expressed its aversion to such visits to the ANC and taken

steps to curb them, they cannot be entirely eliminated. Mr Botha said he can take steps if he knows that someone is going abroad to negotiate with the ANC. However, it is easy to get around this. The government does not aim at any witch hunt to eliminate such visits entirely.

-- According to an English-language Sunday newspaper, the talks were welcomed by the leader of the opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the chairman of the PFP's federal council, Dr Alex Boraine. According to that report, Dr Boraine said: "Because I am committed wholly and entirely to negotiation, I welcome the talks. I hope the National Convention Movement will be more and more effective and become an important factor in resolving conflict in South Africa.

13084

CSO: 3401/87

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT ACCUSED OF TAKING BACKSEAT TO ANC IN NCM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 86 p 12

[Editorial: "A Flunky Role"]

[Text] The acute dilemma of opposition politics is strikingly illustrated by the anxious philandering of the opposition leader, Dr F. Van Zyl Slabbert. The problem giving him nightmares is that he must somewhere find a relevant spot for his leftist-liberal PFP in a South Africa whose future is increasingly being determined -- and is going to be determined -- in direct talks between white nationalists (represented by the ruling National Party) and black nationalists.

At its wits' end, the PFP, which under National [party] pressure vacated one policy stronghold after the other, turned to the rather sly subterfuge of a national convention, which then should more or less work out a policy for the country (and for the PFPI). That convention is not exactly getting anywhere, and finally the PFP also withdrew from its own brainchild -- the so-called National Convention Movement -- because its presence in it gives too much offense to others. So the PFP is saddled with the nuisance that up to now it has made as a condition for participation in the convention: that violence be renounced.

The ANC is, however, a murderous terrorist organization; one whose leaders' scornful laughter about their inability to discipline their own murder gangs is described in an opposition newspaper as "a cackling from hell." There are thus understandably misgivings among some Progressive followers about negotiations with such terrorists, especially after the ANC's response to recent "attempts at dialogue" was only intensified violence. But Dr Slabbert thinks that such misgivings are an invention by DIE BURGER: "... some story or other which it (DIE BURGER) concocted together with a cabinet member."

It is that sort of conceit which discredits even the Progressive leader's student-like reputation; For such reports appeared first of all in his own well-disposed Progressive press, and they were repeated there after DIE BURGER reported on them. As a matter of fact, one newspaper is now even reporting that Dr Slabbert will have to make his own "Rubicon" speech in next week's debate of no-confidence in order to explain exactly where the PFP stands on violence and the ANC!

It can at least be strongly doubted whether the Progressives will in any conceivable or inconceivable manner be able to make the ANC give up violence. The party's increasingly fatuous role in national politics has furthermore been aggravated by the fact that Dr Slabbert has also been maneuvered into a flunky role vis-a-vis the ANC: he is willing to serve in a sort of alliance under the ANC. It is such pathetic politicking which has landed the PFP where it is -- and why its leader is now so anxious that he is wildly striking out in every direction.

13084

CSO: 3401/88

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ON STATUTORY COUNCIL, RELATIONS WITH ANC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6, 7 Mar 86

[Interview with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, by Jacques van Wyk; date, place, and occasion not given; words enclosed in slantlines appear in English in original]

[6 Mar 86 p 19]

[Text] He Has to Be Able to Bring His People with Him.

He is not prepared to serve in a body if he would discredit himself in doing so. It will be of no value to the State President if he comes to the conference table without the support of his people. That is the view of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, as it emerges from the first of two instalments in which Chief Buthelezi answers a number of questions put to him by Jacques van Wyk. Today he states his conditions for participating in the planned National Statutory Council which the State President announced at the opening of Parliament.

Question: According to reports you originally welcomed the State President's announcement of a National Statutory Council as an important development. You made it appear that you would be willing to consider participating in it, particularly since President P.W. Botha himself will serve as chairman. Since then you appear to be having more and more reservations. What are the minimum requirements such a council must satisfy?

Chief Buthelezi: I said that the National Statutory Council, under the chairmanship of the State President and viewed against the background of his view that "apartheid is obsolete," can be more important than other bodies he has created up to now, if it includes certain ingredients and has a clear agenda.

I said that I will consider serving on it if it includes those ingredients, only after my /constituencies/ have approved it.

I would present it to Black people in general and more specifically to the annual conference of Inkatha and the Legislative Assembly of kwaZulu.

It must be an interim body for the purpose of drafting a new constitution for South Africa. It must not legitimate the tricameral Parliament. It must truly be made clear that the tricameral Parliament will be abolished and that the National Statutory Council will draft a new constitution for South Africa.

Question: You have repeatedly said that you do not believe in violence, but rather in peaceful negotiation. Is it not better to serve in the planned National Statutory Council, even if it does not meet all your demands? Is that not better than nothing?

Buthelezi: I adhere to my policy of no violence and I believe in peaceful negotiation.

I refused to participate in the Black Advisory Council which Mr. Botha wanted to create when he dropped us from the President's Council. I continue to believe that my decision was justified.

I refused to participate in the Special Cabinet Committee and in the non-statutory Forum the State President announced when he opened Parliament in 1985. The reason for my refusal is that the State President was not willing to make a clear /statement of intent/.

If I had participated, I would have discredited myself, and it would have been the end of my usefulness to South Africa and in the negotiating process if I had lost the support of my supporters.

All these bodies have not accomplished much, and that is more than sufficient justification for my decision not to participate.

What have the people that participated in those bodies accomplished by serving in them?

My international credentials are an asset that I use constructively. If I had tarnished myself by participating in those failures, I would have lost them and would not be received by world leaders, who receive me on the basis of my /credentials/ as an opponent of apartheid who is opposed to violence.

Question: Politics is the art of the possible. In your opinion is it politically possible for President Botha to meet your conditions?

Buthelezi: It is not for me to say whether it is possible or impossible for the President to meet my conditions. It is a question he has to answer himself. However, I am one of the last few people willing to talk with the President and to negotiate on the future of our country.

To the left of me are those who are prepared to make the country "ungovernable" and to bring about a blood bath in South Africa. They are people who have already condemned me to death because I am willing to talk with the President, and because I have committed myself to a peaceful solution.

These are things that most people asking me such questions always forget.

Many members of Inkatha have been killed or maimed. Last year a bomb exploded in my Amsterdam office. This all is happening because I am willing to talk with the President. It would be of no value to him if I came to the conference table without my supporters.

(In tomorrow's instalment Chief Buthelezi answers questions about his relationship to Nelson Mandela, the ANC, a rapprochement with Rev. Allan Hendrickse and the Labor Party, and the reaction abroad to the campaign for sanctions and disinvestment from South Africa.)

[7 Mar 86 p 13]

[Text] Inkatha's Power Is a Stumbling Block for ANC.

The ANC views itself as a government in exile. It is offended by Inkatha's political muscle and sees that movement as a stumbling block that must be eliminated in order to establish a one-party system in South Africa. That is how Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu, explains the ANC's hostility to

him and Inkatha, the movement he heads. In this second and last instalment Chief Buthelezi answers questions put to him by Jacques van Wyk on his relationship to Nelson Mandela, the ANC, a rapprochement with Rev. Allan Hendrickse and the Labor Party, and the reaction abroad to the campaign for sanctions and disinvestment from South Africa.

Question: For many years now you have been trying to get Nelson Mandela freed. You have stated that you would be willing to serve under him if he were democratically elected head of the government. You have said outright that you harbor no ill feelings of any sort toward the ANC mission abroad. You have written Oliver Tambo and offered to meet him anywhere in the world. Nonetheless, he has never bothered to reply, and the ANC has opened a violent campaign against you. How do you explain their hostility toward you?

Chief Buthelezi: Dr. Nelson Mandela, who is paying a very heavy price, unlike Mr. Tambo and his mission in exile, is fortunately not hostile toward me.

I value his brotherhood and comradeship more than that of people who have not paid so heavy a price for their convictions as he has been for over 20 years.

I do not care if Mr. Tambo and his mission in exile are hostile. History will judge who was wrong.

It is easy to understand their hostility when you consider that they view themselves as a government in exile. They are offended by Inkatha's political muscle and mark it as a stumbling block that must be eliminated in the conviction that when we have been gotten out of the way, they can come to power and establish a one-party system in South Africa.

We believe in a multi-party system in South Africa.

When I approach Mr. Tambo and the ANC's mission abroad, they know I do not do so as a political beggar, but rather from a position of strength. That also explains their hostility.

Deep in their heart they know that without Inkatha they can never solve the country's problems.

Question: Rev. Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Council of Representatives, views you as the most important black leader in South Africa. He and his party would be happy to improve their relations with you and with Inkatha. Do you foresee any rapprochement in the near future?

Buthelezi: There is no personal hostility or bitterness between Rev. Allan Hendrickse and me.

If I can stretch out my hand to those who have condemned me to death because I do not believe in violence, how can there be a problem in seeking a /rapprochement/ with Rev. Hendrickse and the Labor Party?

I have bitter feelings about the way in which some of his lieutenants justified their participation by insulting me after they had thrown me and Inkatha overboard. However, this bitterness cannot blind me to the fact that the future of South Africa cannot be determined without the efforts of Rev. Hendrickse and the Labor Party.

They can no more be ignored than I.

Question: You have just returned from a visit abroad. Is the campaign for sanctions and disinvestment gaining ground, or is it leveling off? Why?

Buthelezi: The disinvestment and sanctions campaign is being fired by the anti-apartheid movement as surrogates of the ANC's external mission.

It is also being fired by certain political parties abroad that are using South Africa for their own domestic politics in their own country.

There are many people who support that campaign despite reservations. That comes about because, just as happens in this country, people opposed to it are portrayed as being hand in glove with South Africa's apartheid policy.

The South African Council of Churches and such highly-placed churchmen as Bishop Tutu, Dr. Beyers Naudé, and Dr. Boesak are doing precisely the same thing abroad in an effort to portray those of us who do not support disinvestment and sanctions as lackeys and stooges of the South African government.

I think the whole thing is cynical, given that most of these gentlemen do not suffer under the pass laws and influx-controls like Black people.

There are a number of responsible leaders like President Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher, and Chancellor Kohl and others who feel it is extremely irresponsible to punish the oppressed with sanctions and disinvestment.

People abroad would like to hear another viewpoint. They are tired of the same story from the same people. They feel that people who support sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa can be viewed as surrogates and supporters of the ANC's external mission.

And such a conclusion appears to be justified, judging from a document drafted by the South African Council of Churches along with churches in the Netherlands, and the more recent Coca Cola document signed by Bishop Tutu, Dr. Boesak, and Professor Gerwel.

People abroad know that the ANC's external mission does not want sanctions and disinvestment in order to pressure the South African government, but because they want to destroy the capitalistic free-market system, which is just as evil in their eyes as apartheid itself.

People are beginning to realize that they are being used to fight the ideological campaigns of Marxists and those who want to prescribe a socialist future for South Africa.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU'S CALL FOR VIOLENCE SEEN AS IN CONFLICT WITH NOBEL PRIZE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jan 86 p 10

[Article: "A Man of Peace?"]

[Text] A clergyman who has won the Nobel Peace Prize can be rightly expected to propagate a message of reconciliation, all the more so as he has himself already been alarmed at violence. Evidently, however, that is not the case with Bishop Desmond Tutu. Last week he declared in America that the South African government will possibly have to be overthrown by force if the "system of apartheid" does not crumble within three months. If the situation has not improved by March of this year, he will ask that further punitive measures be instituted against South Africa.

It is uncertain on whose behalf the bishop would want to speak, for he does not represent any political group. As a political outsider, it looks as if he has lost all feeling for the realities of South Africa. Yet he ought to know in his mind that a political order which has deep roots cannot be swept from the table in three months. If he is really campaigning for peace, he would acknowledge -- and say it to his audiences in America and elsewhere -- that active steps are being taken in South Africa to broaden democracy. Then he would also say to the world that economic sanctions diminish rather than increase the possibility for peaceful reform.

But what does the bishop do? Can his latest pronouncements be seen other than that he is participating in creating a climate which may result in violence? How is he going to act if after three months "not enough progress has been made" and large-scale unrest breaks out in South Africa? Will he then ask for calm? Or will he again, like last year, threaten to leave the country if Blacks again attack and kill each other in the most brutal manner? Perhaps that possibility still sticks in the back of his mind.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK LEADERSHIP NEEDED BEFORE DESTRUCTION SETS IN

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 22 Jan 86 p 10

[Article by Piet Muller: "SA's Big Need -- Black Leaders Needed Who Have the Courage to Give Guidance"]

How do South Africa's political prospects for the future look? Will White and Colored ever be able to find each other in a comprehensive settlement? That is the tacit question which many South Africans often ask themselves. That is also the reason why there were so many curious foreign politicians and diplomats in the country this month. The answer to this question is simple: The disposition favoring a comprehensive settlement with all of South Africa's people has never been so good among Whites as now. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the country's black population.

Economic Boycotts

There is obviously a strong feeling in the black community that negotiations with the whites are unnecessary. Blacks only have to continue pressure, as they have been pressuring the last few years, and the white government's knees will buckle under it. This feeling is expressed in the appeal that black children should refuse to go to school another year and that Blacks should use more and more economic boycotts in order to bring home their desires. But above all an appeal should be made to their sympathizers in America and elsewhere to exert pressure on South Africa in all sorts of ways. Only when the South African economy has been forced to its knees by international boycotts will the Whites, without striking a blow, give in to the demand for a black government without any group guarantees. The climate is yet further kindled by people like Bishop Desmond Tutu, who tells foreign audiences that the cruel South African government will not hesitate to use nuclear bombs against defenseless Blacks.

Then there is yet a small group of "born-again verligtes" who tell that the white government is on the point of caving in. They refuse to condemn black cruelties themselves, for nothing can be more terrible than the sins of apartheid. Just the other day Dr Beyers Naude told in Germany how terribly frightened the Whites are now; and in Cape Town Dr Nico Smith declared that he sees more chance for a Marxist government than the evil Boer government. Apart from the fact that this sort of naivete certainly gets a man quite a lot

of foreign publicity, it of course covers up quite a few verkrampste sins of the past. Unfortunately it also make a political settlement all the more difficult, and great disillusion awaits Blacks whose political expectations have been overheated by that sort of talk.

The truth is that the climate for a political accommodation of all groups will certainly never again be so good as now. If we let this opportunity slip through our fingers, unnecessary violence and tears await South Africa. For Whites it is important to settle because a settlement can prevent a possible devastation of the economy. The economy should be just as important to Blacks, for only through a strong economy can they get access to those sorts of privileges that Whites accept as a matter of course: better housing, better educational opportunities, broader work opportunities...

Someone like Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi obviously realizes this fact thoroughly; that is why he so often warns against reckless actions which can cause damage to the economy. Unfortunately there are quite too many black leaders who subscribe to the UDF's philosophy that a revolution must first burn away everything so that it can be built from the start. These people obviously do not realize that a strong economy is the guarantee that a few political ghosts from our past stay in their graves. One of these ghosts is partition, and another is an exclusive Afrikaner homeland.

If you look around at rightist politics, the two trains of thought are still far from dead. It is only that it is not practical politics, because both possibilities would devastate the South African economy. Indeed, however White and Colored may differ from each other, their activities are fully integrated economically. Partition, or rather dividing the country, can only be carried out at the point of a bayonet, and it would moreover impoverish the country on an unknown scale. But, furthermore, if the economy is going to be devastated by black unrest at home and pressure from abroad, then an important white incentive for a political settlement with their black compatriots within a unitary state also disappears.

Whole Subcontinent Could Be Ruined

And if the white man, and especially the Afrikaner, is pressed into a corner where he feels that he is confronted by national suicide? Do our black compatriots really think the Afrikaner is going to surrender quietly without striking a blow? Much rather, there will be a temptation to pull down the pillars of all of southern Africa along with him. That could unleash a struggle which could not be won by anybody, but which could ruin the whole subcontinent for a generation or two in the future. It is much better that we come to a compromise with each other now than later sit on the smouldering ashes of South Africa and wonder why we did not start talking with each other in time. Where are the black leaders who have the courage to propagate that message, just as the government propagated the message of reform to its followers?

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SOUTH AFRICA

MORE SOPHISTICATED COUNTERPROPAGANDA CALLED FOR

Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Jan 86 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "New Plans Needed -- Fight the Propaganda Attack Against SA With Meaning"]

[Text] South Africa has on no front been hit so hard in the past year of trial as on the propaganda front. The country's prestige abroad has reached a low point not seen since Sharpeville in the early sixties. It is obviously a source of great concern to many South Africans. For that very reason a proffered article by the British journalist John Reason, which appeared in BEELD and DIE BURGER, set people to talking. Not for a long time has there been such a widespread reaction among readers of those newspapers as there was to that article, in which Reason made suggestions about how South Africa should get out of its corner and tell its story to the world. A similar message has also just come from South Africa's debt mediator, Dr Fritz Leutwiler. That respected Swiss banker remarked after a visit to the country: "South Africa produced excellent political goods, but it does not market them."

There is obviously a lot that can and must be done, especially because a country's image and public relations abroad has become more important for smaller and medium powers in the twentieth century than practically any other technique of influence. Granted, it is no easy task to market South Africa while riot scenes fill TV screens and it is being smeared with an apartheid label linked to Nazism and fascism. But on the other hand, there is no country in the world which is not also imperfect and has skeletons in the closet. What matters is whether the positive which a country has to offer overshadows the negative. The good economic news with which the new year started already offers clear reason for more optimism, also because it is realized that South Africa does have a lot to tell the outside world.

That task abroad is first and foremost the diplomats', who stand in the front line of the propaganda attempt. There is understanding for their difficult and often thankless task, but they will also be the first to acknowledge that there is a lot more which can and must be done. The question is how? An intensified diplomatic offensive in which some of the most modern methods and the best possible talent are utilized can help. But more money is needed for that, at a time when the government has to watch its pennies. It can

nevertheless be the whole answer, because South Africa's image abroad is most closely tied to its domestic scene. Continued, successful reform remains the predominant prerequisite for this. As for this, there is little doubt among experts that too many South Africans have little understanding about the government's reform attempts -- not the least among Coloreds, who are most closely affected by them, but also among many Whites.

The Bureau of Information, which is being set up now with just that aim, can rightly be expected to jump in to correct what has gone wrong. However, it is not only this bureau's task; everyone in the government has the duty and responsibility to more than ever build up a reform-oriented government image. A comprehensive endeavor is needed to make the country better marketable. This also applies to ministers. No better example comes forth than the gasoline price affair with which the new year began. That was and is, alas, still a case of how things should not be done.

Another distinctive target for the propaganda attack against South Africa are the security forces. The country's enemies leave no stone unturned to berate the security forces, especially the police, and present them in a nasty light. Sometimes, however, it is enough to make one shudder to see what the radicals and their media henchmen get away with. Often, as the past year has shown repeatedly, things are made worse by a lack of quick, efficient counterreaction. Here also, simply better ways will have to be found to limit the damage done to the country. Actually, it is on the whole necessary for the government's public relations work to become more efficient. There are today more public relations officers in state departments than ever before, but are there better public relations? Not only should some men be more on their toes; there should also be better coordination.

Lastly, the National Party's public representatives have a role. Complaints come out of some constituencies that the MP is really too "invisible." People wonder why only opposition people are frequently noticed in problem situations such as squatter scenes and other headaches. In the new politics of the country it is imperative that many more nationalists follow the example of attorney Leon Wessels of Krugersdorp and get intensively involved with the viewpoints and problems of Coloreds. The future is going to be decided in such interaction. In this way there can also be a contribution to improving dispositions, by which South Africa -- on the propaganda front -- can and must obtain its rightful prestige in the world.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SPENDING FOR DEFENSE INCREASES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] The 1986 South African budget presented to parliament by finance minister Barend du Plessis on March 17 envisages an increase of 19.2 percent in defence spending, up to a total of 5.2 billion rands (one rand = approximately 50 U.S. cents), out of a global expenditure of 37.5 billion, itself up 13.2 percent over the previous year. The proportion spent on the police increases by 12.2 percent, and 62 percent of it will go on the riot control units. The new education budget is 6.1 billion rands, up 19.3 percent over last year. Mr Du Plessis said the allocation for black primary and secondary education would be 27.8 percent greater.

The new budget, drawn up in the expectation of a moderate recovery in the economy--the minister forecast a growth rate of three percent compared with minus one percent last year--reduces income tax by five percent and ends the seven percent tax surcharge applied a year ago. The tax on companies other than those involved in mining is unchanged, as is the 12 percent general sales tax.

Government employees, whose salaries were frozen last year, will receive a ten percent pay rise. This does not compensate for inflation, which reached 20.7 percent in January, its highest annual rate for 60 years. According to Mr du Plessis this rate is not expected to fall in the months to come.

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SOUTH AFRICA

PONGOLA COMMANDO'S ROLE, TRAINING DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jan 86 pp 40-42

[Article by Sgt (Miss) L. Rourke: "Veld-Rangers Are Also Terrorist Hunters"]

[Text] The Veld-Rangers of the Natal Park Board are not only excellent protectors of nature, but also thoroughly trained to take care of a terrorist.

Pongola Commando is in the village of Pongola, located near the border between the eastern Transvaal and Natal. This commando was founded during 1948, but was then known as Northeast Commando. The name changed to Pongola Commando after a regional change in 1970 -- the southern magisterial districts were cut off and the southeastern part of the district of Piet Retief added. Josini was initially also a part of this commando; that is why the Natal Park Board's personnel who work in this area are still under the commando. The military administration of Itala, Ndumu and Mkuzi Game Reserves and Sodwana is done through Pongola Commando. All training for the Board's personnel, however, is managed by Josini Military Base.

It is a most interesting tie existing between the SA Defense Force and the Natal Park Board. The Defense Force's military knowledge is certainly the best, but the Natal Park Board is cock of the walk over nature and its inhabitants! "We as Defense Force members have a lot to learn from these children of nature," Major C.F. Rudolf, chief of the commando, relates.

Training is an important event in these game reserves. Personnel coming from Josini Base usually stay a few days in order to make each exercise worth the trouble. "The training usually takes place every other month," Mr N.J. Greeff, chief game warden of Itala Game Reserve, says. "Our guards have also acquired their own brand of status symbol by means of the Defense Force. The local residents, family and friends of these guards harbor great respect for them. Their training and weapons command awe."

The training of the guards comprises basic skills such as drill, handling weapons and ambushes. Itala Game Reserve's 26 non-white guards are divided into two sections, after which a mock battle takes place. The guards display initiative with these kinds of exercises and thoroughly enjoy them. This can be deduced from the noise which arises from these attacks. Because there can be no real firing, the shots must be represented by sounds. It sounds like a

real war! The "shots" hit their marks and soon the enemy is overrun. The enemy's weapons are taken, they are rolled over and searched. The exercises are repeated this way until everyone is well-versed.

The training of these Veld-Rangers in the game reserves is more a matter of patrolling the area. Because the guards know the area so well, they will immediately notice and report anything strange. If danger threatens, however, action must be taken at once; that is why marksmanship and maintenance of weapons are an important aspect. "Although these men are excellent shots, they are just as dangerous with the knobkerrie and assegai in times of emergency," Mr Greeff says.

The guards are continually in radio contact with each other as well as with the white game wardens. The game wardens can then in turn get in contact with the Defense Force. So far, however, there have not yet been any serious incidents, but these people always stay on their guard. Further advanced training is being planned for the guards. Mr Greeff, who was formally a warrant officer in the civilian militia, helps with military discipline. These men of nature take a big burden on their shoulders by being part-time scouts for the security forces. If the "enemy" is a rhinoceros, it requires good planning to approach him unseen; and it is this sort of practice which makes the guards such good scouts.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

FARMERS ORGANIZE COMMANDOS FOR SELF-DEFENSE

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Jan 84 pp 24-25

[Article by Vknr. [Scout] E.J. De Waal and Vknr. D.R. Kneen: "Farmers Say 'We Won't Give In'"]

[Text] "We will have to adapt to our way of life, but we are certainly not going to give in!" That is what the most northerly farmer in the area of the Messina, Mr Willie Esterhuyse, said after the recent landmine incidents in the region.

In spite of the disruption caused by the landmine incidents in the otherwise tranquil existence of farmers in the Messina area, a positive spirit prevails. The men here are motivated, prepared and full of courage to protect their families, farms and possessions with tooth and nail. "We have spent a lot of money and worked very hard to build up our farms to what they are today, and we will never allow terrorists to succeed in driving us away from our farms," Mr Esterhuyse says. That farmer, however, is not alone in this fight. His wife and family stand squarely behind him. "Just like all the men, the women are also involved in the local commando, where we receive training in order to be able to assist the men in any situation, and even -- if the situation should arise -- be able to handle the protection ourselves," Mrs Esterhuyse says while she prepares the tea table in her well-manicured home. The children of the Esterhuyse couple play jubilantly and in a carefree manner on the swings and in the big yard. "For the sake of the children, we try to go along as normally as possible with our daily activities. Nevertheless, they are informed precisely about what is going on and, thanks to an informal civilian protection program at school, are prepared for possible attacks." The ability of a child to adapt to almost any situation was beautifully illustrated the day of the first landmine explosion. The Defense Force had specially arranged two Caspiers to see the children home safely from school. When they arrived at the school, some of the bigger children smeared their faces black and camouflaged themselves. Everyone was very excited about the prospect of being able to ride in a military vehicle.

According to Colonel J. Swanepoel, Commander of the Soutpansberg Military Region, the Defense Force gives assistance to the farmers as far as possible. "The farmers are all involved in the commando and thus can do most of their 'soldiers' work' on the farms themselves." Mr Esterhuyse tells that when

farmers are now installing alarm systems, high fences and other security measures. "The costs connected with such projects are reasonably high, but when one's life is at stake, it is not a question of cost." Most of the farmers are armed wherever they are on the farms. Thanks to the Defense Force's assistance in obtaining radios, the farmer can now take along a portable set with him in his pickup, and in this way continuously stay in radio contact with his home and the Soutpansberg Military Region's headquarters. According to Mr. Esterhuyse, quite a few farmers -- himself included -- have already purchased or ordered mine-resistant vehicles for further safeguarding their families. "It's only by the grace of the Lord that it was not a family which tripped off the landmine, because it makes you shudder if you think how many women with children used the road on the day of the incidents."

Colonel Swanepoel says it is the farmer's own responsibility to watch out himself for landmines on his farm and to see to it that the roads which are used regularly are swept properly. "The possibility that there are still mines in the area cannot be ignored. The onslaught is clearly aimed at the farmer, his family and his workers. The ANC's offensive means that the farmer, his family and his workers must get fully involved in the fight against the enemy." That the farmers are ready, prepared and involved for the fight is certain, and that they are there to stay is not even a question for them. We are here dealing with people who know how to work hard and together to preserve that which is their own, and to protect those that are close to them to the last.

Defense Force helps, but what should farmers do?

The Defense Force gives help to border farmers in the Messina area, but what should the farmer do himself -- especially after the recent landmine incidents in the area. PARATUS talked with Colonel J. Swanepoel, Commander of the Soutpansberg Military Region, about the matter. In view of the fact that the ANC offensive is clearly directed at the farmer and his workers in order to disrupt the border region, it means that the farmer and his workers must get fully involved in taking certain precautionary measures, Colonel Swanepoel said. "The possibility exists that landmines may still be -- or may appear -- in the area, and it is thus important that the farmer and his people should remain fully informed about landmines and other potential threats."

- Farmers must themselves take precautionary measures such as installing alarm systems, dogs, fences and bright lights.
- They must watch out for landmines on their own farms and then see to it that roads which are used regularly are swept by their own people.
- According to Defense Force regulations, mine detectors can be supplied and sold to the farmer in order to facilitate his task.
- If possible, farmers should procure mine-resistant vehicles for further safeguarding themselves and their families.

- Communication systems should be properly established.
- The farmer's wife should be able to defend herself if her husband is absent, and they can make use of the training which the Defense Force provides.

13084

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SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED STATES WARNED AGAINST COOPERATION WITH TERRORISTS

THE TOWN DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Jan 86 p 6

(Source: "Lesotho and Terrorists")]

The dispute between South Africa and Lesotho over the potential danger from the presence of ANC members in Lesotho creates for South Africa has been resolved relatively quickly to the advantage of both sides. It is a victory for realism and peaceful coexistence between neighbors who need each other.

Lesotho's military men overthrew the unpopular regime of Chief Leabua Jonathan to the joy of many inhabitants of Lesotho. After that, South Africa and Lesotho agreed that their territory would not be misused for terrorist attacks. Then Lesotho sent 60 ANC members to Kusaka by plane. Shortly after that, the strict border control measures between South Africa and Lesotho were relaxed by South Africa and communication between those two countries was resumed.

Jonathan must be a disenchanted man. All his attempts to comply with the ANC's wishes have only brought him misery. South Africa warned him time and again that ANC members in Lesotho create a security danger for South Africa. He did not bother about that and continued to deny that there are any terrorists in Lesotho. Then where did the 60 who were deported from Maseru over the weekend come from?

The event in Lesotho is also a new setback for the ANC plans to take over South Africa by force. That organization had to already get out of Maputo and Mozambique. Now its foothold in Lesotho is also gone. Other southern African countries accommodating the ANC can learn a lesson from what happened in Lesotho. South Africa is not going to allow this communist-controlled organization to use neighboring states as jump-off points against it. If talk does not help, other methods will be used to safeguard South Africa.

It can be hoped that Minister Pik Botha's sharp warning to Botswana and other southern African countries that allow ANC activities will not fall on deaf ears.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS LEADERS ENCOURAGING GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE REFORM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jan 86 p 11

[Article by DIE BURGER correspondent: "With Process of Reform" -- "Business People Prodding Government"]

[Text] JOHANNESBURG. - A new initiative was started yesterday by the business community to give impetus to the reform process in South Africa. The Federation of Chambers of Industry (FNK) introduced a charter for business people and a campaign program. The goal is to help the government -- "in a spirit of critical but constructive cooperation" -- to solve the most important constitutional problems. It is hoped that with the new initiative business people can play a catalytic role to assure a more stable, just and prosperous society in South Africa through negotiations. The new initiative was discussed beforehand with the government, organizations in the private sector and other political groups. It was also discussed with individual members of the ANC, it was said at a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Committed

The business charter is in essence an endorsement of well-known democratic principles and human rights and an undertaking to apply them in various manners. The charter asks that a system of universal suffrage be accepted in South Africa, but with the protection of minority rights. It appears from the campaign program that the government has already committed itself to quite a lot of what business people regard as necessary reform. That program states that serious problems -- if not a crisis -- are staring South Africa in the face. What is now needed is a realistic and visible program of political reform and economic reconstruction. An accompanying statement says business people believe the country urgently needs a broader and better understanding and appreciation of what the government has already done in the area of reform.

The campaign program says the FNK believes the government is serious in its desire to negotiate with black leaders. However, that will not begin before all parties have been convinced that the government is willing to negotiate for a new constitutional dispensation based on powersharing. A fundamental requirement is to quickly create a climate for negotiation and a generally

acceptable framework in which that can happen. It is in this sphere that business people hope to play an important catalytic role. Such a role is mainly one of mediation, reconciliation and building trust for the purpose of bringing the different parties closer together.

Prerequisites for the negotiation process are:

- An undertaking by the government to abolish statutory racial discrimination in all legislation
- powersharing on a central level in one establishment
- the lifting of the state of emergency
- the release of political prisoners
- the return to the basic standards of South African common law
- the restoration of one South African citizenship
- the abolition of laws on influx control and group areas

Among the significant steps which should be taken in the short term are, inter alia:

- useful plots of ground for urban Blacks should be made available on a substantial scale. Blacks must be able to afford them.
- the development of affordable informal housing should be made possible
- Forced moves should be stopped immediately
- progress should be made toward an educational system acceptable to all groups of the population.

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CSO: 3401/87

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER DE BEER OUTLINES IMPROVEMENT OF BLACK EDUCATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Political Editorial Staff: "Every Black Student Should Make Use of Opportunity"]

[Text] It is terribly important that every black student fully makes use of the educational opportunities offered him. He therefore welcomes the appeal made over the weekend to black students to return to school today, Mr Sam De Beer, deputy minister of cooperation and education, said yesterday. Upon inquiry by DIE BURGER, Mr De Beer responded to the appeal of more than 137 organizations for black students to return to school today. The appeal was made, inter alia, by the Parents' Action Committee for Cape Town's three black residential areas and the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee.

According to a statement issued by the groups, however, it is subject to certain conditions which the government must meet. Among the conditions are the release of students from detention, the recognition of democratically elected student councils, the abolishment of age limits for students, the reduction of the examination fee from R36.60 to R20 a year, and providing more schools and technical schools in black areas. Mr De Beer said the present position is that the black schools already started on 8 January. Nationwide, school attendance of black students is already more than 50 percent and the schools are functioning fairly normally.

Challenge

"It is terribly important that black students should fully make use of the opportunities offered them. The first challenge facing us is to educate South African citizens who can make a meaningful contribution to the future of South Africa. Another challenge is to provide black students with education of a standard equal to that of other departments of education." Mr De Beer pointed out that curricula of the various departments of education, which are of the same standard, must be completed within 198 school days. People who aim at this goal and who are really concerned about black education can make a positive contribution by encouraging the students to return to school.

Weapon

To the question whether the position in the joint statement of the groups that they "will continue the struggle inside and outside of the schools and will boycott the schools whenever it suits us" is not an indication that certain activists will use the schools for their own political gain, Mr De Beer said: "It would be a shame if there are people who want to misuse the children for their own political goals, for that is only going to lower the quality of black education. I am optimistic that our black parents realize it is in their own and their childrens' interest to make use of every possible opportunity to improve their education."

According to the statement issued over the weekend, it is said that the struggle for freedom is going to be long. There is thus "no moral, political or educational justification for continuing the school boycott." Continuation of the boycott would be the deathblow to the struggle for freedom. There are other methods to win the struggle. "We therefore say the students should return to school to acquire the necessary knowledge. We are going to need the skills in a non-racial society after apartheid."

The statement goes on to say that education should be used as a weapon against the oppressor. It is useless to continue the boycott in the vague hope that the Botha government is going to disappear soon. Instead, all the teachers and students should unite to support a single liberation campaign.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COLOREDS' ATTITUDE IN COFFEE ROOM CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Mar 86 p 18

[Editorial: "Lessons from the Coffee Room"]

[Text] The dispute about opening up the House of Assembly's coffee room and the decision now to open it to Colored members of Parliament has once again brought home the fact that in the complicated South African situation lessons are sometimes learned the hard way.

The coffee room incident has also raised once again the question of whether everyone is mindful of pitfalls that can--and in fact in this case did--cause great embarrassment for South Africa. Coming right after the State President's opening speech to Parliament, which attracted so much favorable comment, this was used as propaganda abroad to claim that the reforms in South Africa are only cosmetic.

The demonstrative manner in which Brown members of Parliament went about making known their displeasure with the existing arrangement was additional ammunition for South Africa's enemies. However strong the Coloreds' argument may have been, and for all the fact that their initial representations about opening up the coffee room had failed, their unparliamentary behavior cannot be excused. It has damaged an institution to which they also belong themselves.

The other danger in a process of reform is that the government sometimes can give the impression that it acts only when it has been stampeded. It can then happen that the accusation is raised against it that its reforms consist of reacting to situations that have been forced upon it.

Of course it is not possible to find quick solutions to all of South Africa's problems, because in many cases established practices come under attack. The ideal remains for the government to keep the initiative by recognizing and correcting in time grievances and situations that give offense. In retrospect it usually turns out to have been the reasonable thing to do, and could have been done long before without causing the walls to tumble in.

When one hesitates too long, a situation can easily arise which cannot be taken care of without doing damage.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SOEKOR TO LET MOSSEL BAY CONTRACTS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 22 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] South Africa's oil-prospecting company, SOEKOR, is expected to award the contracts for the extraction of off-shore natural gas from Mossel Bay sometime this month. The Mossel Bay field, whose reserves are put at 1,220 million cubic feet, is forecast to produce by 1992 a total of 20,000 barrels of synthetic fuel per day for 20 years, and meet five percent of South Africa's oil consumption. The procedure used will be the one perfected by Mobil to convert petroleum gas and condensate to gasoline and diesel fuel. The whole project, whose cost is put at 5.2 billion rands, comprising 3.5 billion for the off-shore platform and pipelines and 1.7 billion for the fuel conversion plant, will be financed by the Central Energy Fund, Pretoria's secret reserves for all schemes relating to energy production. Two United States companies, Crawford & Russel International and International Bechtel, and two British concerns, Brown & Root and Humphreys & Glasgow, as well as EMSO, which is 60 percent owned by a South African subsidiary of Murray & Robberts, are reported to have submitted tenders for the offshore part of the project. The on-shore operations could be given to interested oil companies operating in South Africa, namely Mobil, Caltex, Shell, BP and Total.

The Mossel Bay project is the latest synthetic fuel manufacturing scheme after the "oil from coal" SASOL II and SASOL III plants which South Africa had built for strategic rather than economic reasons because of the international oil embargo against it. However, the SASOL management said recently that instead of diminishing, South Africa's dependence on imported fuel is increasing because of growing consumption.

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